New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, [illegible] published EVERY MORNING [illegible] No. 138 NASSAU-STREET [illegible] TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 6¼ cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 30.

The Speaker laid before the House several executive communications. One enclosing a plan for the [illegible] of an Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WASHBURN of Maine asked leave to offer a resolution, that the Secretary of the Navy, if in his judgment not inconsistent with the naval service, shall provide a ship for the conveyance of works of art and industry from this country to France, for the World's Exhibition in Paris in 1855.

Mr. HAMILTON objected.

Mr. FAULKNER reported a bill extending the provisions of the act of August 11, 1848, to the widows of officers and others dying in the military service of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PHELPS offered a resolution (adopted) instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Express Mail between St. Louis and San Francisco for the transmission of letters, and for increased rates of postage for said mail.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, introduced a bill establishing an additional land office in Oregon. Referred.

There being no quorum, the House adjourned to Tuesday.

Redemption of the U. S. Debt—Treasurer's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 31.

One million three hundred thousand dollars of the United States Debt was redeemed at the Treasury Department last week, nearly eight hundred thousand dollars of which was the loan of 1847.

The U. S. Treasurer's statement shows a balance in the Treasury on the 25th ult. of $24,000,807.

Official Changes in Boston—Probable Loss of the Brig Frank, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The lease by the United States of rooms in Boston Court-House expires with the present year, and the books, &c., belonging to the United States are to-day being removed to rooms temporarily engaged in a building in Bowdoin-square.

The brig Frank, of Kingston, which sailed from this port about the 5th of September for Cape Haytien, has not since been heard from, and is supposed to have been lost in the October gales. Capt. BURDITT was accompanied by his wife and a crew of seven persons.

The pressure in our money market this week has been less severe, and there are various features in monetary affairs favorable to an easier condition of things for the future.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham yesterday, WM. HENRY MOORE, a brakeman, plead guilty of robbing packages in the baggage car of the Boston and Providence Railroad. It was discovered that he had stolen $700 worth of property.

Counterfeit $10 bills on the Merchants' Bank of Newburyport, are now in circulation here.

The first regular passenger train over the Boston and New-York Central Railroad, from Norwich, arrived here this evening, in charge of GEO. LOVIS, Esq., conductor. A large crowd was in waiting to welcome it.

We have had very few ship arrivals at this port for the past three days.

The weather continues very cold, with a strong northeast wind.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The message of Governor PRICE, of this State, was sent in to the Legislature yesterday. It shows that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October last was $235,000. No reduction of taxes is recommended, but the Governor advises the application of the surplus to the redemption of the outstanding debts of the State. He recommends the extension of the charter of the Bank of Missouri, and the increase of its capital to $5,000,000. Recommends authorizing the nullification of the branches of the Bank. Favors additional aid to Railroads now in course of construction, and deprecates new schemes till those projected are completed. Advises that instead of setting apart a portion of the revenues of the State for the support of Schools, a special tax be collected. In connection with a hope that the Railroad to the Pacific will pass through Missouri, the Governor expresses the opinion that a mail and telegraph line could be established from St. Louis to San Francisco, so that a letter mail might be conveyed between the two points in from seventeen to twenty days at about one-half the present contract price, while a telegraph would bring us in hourly communication with our Pacific neighbors.

Railroad Celebration—Opening of the Black River and Utica Railroad.

UTICA, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Black River and Utica Railroad was opened for the first section of sixteen miles, from Utica to Trenton, to-day. The contractors, Messrs. FARWELL, CASE, LUND & CO., invited the directors and stockholders of the road to an excursion, and a great number of them accepted the invitation. At the villages along the line where the train stopped, it was received by the firing of cannon and other demonstrations of rejoicing. When the excursionists arrived at Trenton a collation was prepared for them, at which many speeches were delivered and toasts offered. Among the speakers were Hon. J. A. SPENCER and J. BENEDICT, Esq., of this city, C. STORRS, Jr., of Lewis County, and others. The work on the sections further North is being prosecuted with energy and vigor.

The Message of Governor Clark, etc.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 31.

We have not been able to learn the decision of Governor CLARK relative to the transmission of his Message to the New-York papers in advance of its delivery to the Legislature. The Message is understood to be incomplete as yet, but will probably be printed in season to dispatch it East and West by the early trains on Tuesday morning, if not before.

The State Prison Inspectors meet at Sing-Sing to-morrow, and they will probably remove the agent, LOCKWOOD, at once. Among the candidates named for the office, are GEO. M. SAYLES and CHRISTOPHER BATTERMAN, of this city, and ABERNANCE, of Oswego.

Heavy Failures in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The old Cotton House of Messrs. BRANDER & MCKENNA, of this city, suspended payment to-day, and their liabilities are very heavy. The suspension was caused by their acceptance of the drafts of MR. EDWARD MATTHEWS, who has also failed, in consequence of the inability to get to market large quantities of Lead of which he is possessed in St. Louis.

The Glendon Iron Furnaces at Easton.

EASTON, Sunday, Dec. 31.

The rumors in circulation of the failure of the Glendon Iron Furnace Company, of this place, are without foundation. The ability of the Company to meet their liabilities has not been seriously impaired by the failure of the Glendon Rolling Mills of Boston, and the working of their furnaces will continue as usual. Arrangements have been made to redeem all their liabilities, and their solvency has been clearly ascertained.

Southern Mail Failure—Railroad Detention.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Southern Mail, from points beyond Washington, is again missing this morning. The train from Philadelphia, due here at 4 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived. The delay was occasioned by the Susquehanna ferry-boat grounding in her dock on account of low water.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 31.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due we have received New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday, but they contain nothing of importance.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Dec. 30.

A man named ROBERT BEATY was killed on the Central Railroad at this station last night, in consequence of jumping on the train after it had started. A considerable sum of money was found on his person, also numerous papers, from which it appears he was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, resided in Cold Spring, and had been in the employ of GEORGE RIKER of New-York.

Pardoning of Dr. Beale.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The pardon of Dr. BEALE has not been officially received, but his friends confidently expect it to-morrow. Judges BLACK, LEWIS, and WOODWARD, of the Supreme Court, have given written opinions upon the case stating the verdict of the Jury illegal.

Fire at Belfast, Me.

BELFAST, Saturday, Dec. 30.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building kept by H. H. HAAS, entirely consuming it, together with three stores and one dwelling adjoining, occupied respectively by NATHANIEL WIGGIN, DANIEL HOWARD, S. GILMAN, and JOSIAH MITCHELL.

The Ohio River—Hog Market—Eastern Exchange.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Ohio River at this point still continues rising and in the channel there is now eight feet of water. Heavy shipments of produce are being made.

Hogs are dull, at $4 75.

Eastern Exchange is selling at [illegible] cent. premium.

Railroad Accident—A Conductor Instantly Killed.

BALDWINSVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

NICHOLAS J. VAN PATTEN, conductor of the freight train from Syracuse, this morning, was killed, about seven miles east of this place, by being knocked off the train as it was going over the bridge, one of the cars passing over his body, nearly cutting it in two.

Death of an Eminent Merchant.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Dec. 30.

CHARLES SIGOURNEY, Esq., one of our oldest and most highly respected merchants, died very suddenly this afternoon. He was the husband of Mrs. L. SIGOURNEY, the poetess.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Marion* arrived here from New-York this (Saturday) morning at 4 o'clock.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse held their last meeting of the year on Friday. Governors DRAPER, (the President,) CONOVER, WEST, DUGRO, DUKE, TOWNSEND, and PINCKNEY, were present. The usual weekly requisitions were read and acted on, and a considerable amount of other business of no particular importance transacted. The special order of the evening—Gov. TOWNSEND's document, relating to assistance of the poor—was called up, and gave rise to some discussion; it was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution, which Governor WEST offered as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to appropriate such sum or sums as they may deem proper for the purpose of organizing a temporary department, under the control and management of this Board, for the purpose of furnishing nutritious food, and relieving the poor, if in their judgment the necessity exists.

The Committee to whom was referred the various applications for increase of salaries, reported that any increase at the present time should not be made, and that the consideration of the subject should be postponed to the first of July next. The report was accepted.

A resolution was adopted to close the Department on the 10th of March, and that a statement of the quantity and kind of food, and cost of the same be accordingly made out and filed in the Department.

The terms of Governors PINCKNEY and CONOVER, (the latter of whom was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor MCLAUGHLIN,) expired with the year. Their places will be filled by Messrs. TIEMANN and TAYLOR, the newly elected Governors.

Fourth Ward.

A meeting of the residents of the Fourth Ward was held at French's Hotel on Saturday morning, when arrangements were made to organize a Relief Association to aid the poor of that Ward in their present distress. The organization will be perfected to-morrow evening, at the Shakespeare Hotel.

Fourteenth Ward.

A meeting in aid of the destitute of the Fourteenth Ward was held in the Westchester House on Saturday evening. The proceedings of a meeting of another organization for the relief of the poor of the ward, held in the Centre Market Drill-room on Friday evening, were stated and submitted for action. The union of the two societies was heartily approved of, but the proposition to place the dispensing of the alms in the hands of the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Poor was unanimously disapproved of. A Committee of six for each election district in the ward was appointed to solicit subscriptions and seek out and assist those in need. The subscription paper was then opened, and those present subscribed the very liberal sum of nearly $300. The members of this Society have themselves placed in the hands of their Treasurer nearly $500. The Executive Committee will meet for further action to-morrow evening.

Eighteenth Ward.

A meeting for the relief of the poor of this Ward was held on Saturday evening at the Delavan House, Union Square.

A Committee was appointed to receive subscriptions and to cooperate with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday.

Relief for the Poor in Brooklyn.

The Soup Association organized last week by electing the following officers:

President—GEORGE HALL, (Mayor.)
Vice Presidents—WM. M. HARRIS, CORNELIUS BRUSH.
Secretary—GEORGE L. SHAW.
Treasurer—JOHN J. STILWELL.

There was also a Committee of Five in each Ward appointed to collect funds. The soup-house will go into operation on Wednesday next, in the large hall rear of the City Hotel.

The citizens of the Tenth Ward held a meeting on Tuesday evening at No. 95 Boerum-street, to raise money for the poor.

Emigrant Paupers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Thursday, Dec. 21, the town of Hancock, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, was surprised by the arrival of about 80 German paupers in the most extreme state of destitution, one of whom has since died. They state that they were paupers when shipped from Antwerp in the ship *Sarah*, from Baden. They were landed in New-York on the 19th inst., each adult received ten guilders, and the children five guilders, in addition to their passage. A most flagrant outrage has been inflicted upon these miserable human beings, as well as upon the people of Hancock, a small village in a mountainous region, now wrapped in deep snow, where the inhabitants are ill prepared to properly care for such a large number of most loathsome beings. But all has been done to temporarily provide for them that could be, under the circumstances. The Supervisor of that town, L. H. ALLISON, yesterday laid the case before the Commissioners of Emigration, who have promised to investigate the matter, and also dispatch an agent to look after the unfortunates.

It is ascertained that the railroad tickets were purchased by a man, named LORENZE, of No. 65 Greenwich-street;—if well-meaning, a very ignorant man as to what he was about. L. H. A.

Sharp Practice among Tailors and Fur Dealers.

On Friday morning a young man calling himself G. C. BENSON, was arrested at the National Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, by Officer KEEFE, of the Chief's Office, charged with swindling various merchants in Broadway. BENSON recently called at the clothing establishment of Messrs. DEVLIN's where he represented himself to be a merchant of high standing in St. Louis, Mo. He desired to make a large purchase and accordingly selected over $2,000 worth of ready-made garments.

The next day he induced the proprietors to let him take away a suit of clothes, worth $100, since when he has not been seen. BENSON also selected about $2,000 worth of goods at Messrs. LEARY's, and $1,500 worth of furs at HERZOG & Co.'s fur store, No. 401 Broadway. At this place he succeeded in obtaining $50 worth of furs. The accused was brought to the Chief's office, and committed for examination.

Decisions in Court of Appeals, Dec. 29, 1854.

Present—Addison Gardiner, Chief Judge; Hiram Denio, Amasa J. Parker, Alexander S. Johnson, William F. Allen, Charles H. Ruggles, Samuel L. Selden, Henry P. Edwards, Judges; B. F. Harwood, Clerk.

Judgment affirmed with costs—Dwight Bishop, appt., vs. Charles W. Houghton, respt.; Cyrus R. Smith, admr., &c., respt., vs. the New-York Dry Dock Company, appts.; Ruth Delamy, admr., &c., appts., vs. John Hays, respt.; Richard Brasil, respt., vs. Ralph H. Isham and another, appts.; Linus R. Barnes and others, respts., vs. Melancthon W. Perine, appt.; William H. Webb, appt., vs. Louisa D. Cochrane and others, respts.; William P. Dana and others, respts., vs. Ernest Fiedler, appt.; David Munroe and another, respts., vs. Jacob M. Cook and another, appt.; James P. Drummond and others, appts., vs. Joseph Husson, respt.; Wm. Evarts and another, respts., vs. Joshua Palmer, appt.; Samuel Forman and another, admrs., &c., appts., vs. Westy Marsh and others, respts.; Lawrence W. Halsey, respt., vs. Darius Geer, appt.; Robert E. Launitz, appt., vs. Phineas T. Barnum, respt.; William Bunstead, respt., vs. The Dividend Mutual Insurance Company, appt.; The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respt., vs. Wm. Colgate, appt.; James Quackenbush, respt., vs. The Fultonville and Johnstown Plank-Road Company, appts.; Manuel X. Harmony, respt., vs. Thos. Bingham and others, appts.; John Nicoll, appt., vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, respt.; Richard Field and others, respt., vs. Charles S. Simonson and others, appts.; George F. Rockwell and another, respt., vs. Duncan McGregor, appt.; Nathan R. Lathrop, respt., vs. Richard L. Allen and another, appts.; Alva B. Taylor and another, appts., vs. The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., respt.; The Rensselaer and Washington Plank-Road Co., respt., vs. Wm. R. Barton, appt.; Israel Smith, appt., vs. Job Wright and another, respt.; Charles St. John and others, appts., vs. The American Marine and Fire Insurance Co., respts.; Thomas Dobson, appt., vs. Abner T. Pierce, respt.; Henry A. Hynds and another, respt., vs. The Schenectady County Mutual Insurance Co., appts.; Charles Gould, respt., vs. Justus J. McCarty, appt.; Thaddeus R. Brown, Supervisor, &c. appt., vs. Wm. K. Mellier and others, respt.; Rodolphus S. Smith, respt., vs. Abram M. Binninger and another appt.; Samuel Wescott, respt., vs. Alfred E. Tilton, appt.; Isaac G. Westervelt, acting executor, &c. appts., vs. Wm. Gregg, respt.; Wm. Hall and others, respts., vs. The Howard Insurance Co., appts.; The People, *ex rel.* The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, respts., vs. The Board of Education of the city of Brooklyn, appts.; the same, appts., vs. the same, respts.

Judgment reversed and Judgment rendered for the defendants on the special verdict with costs—James Hill, respt., vs. The Board of Supervisors of Livingston County, appts.

Judgment reversed with costs—The Supervisors of Chenango County, pltffs. in error, vs. The People *ex rel.* Wm. Mygatt, deft. in error.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event—John F. Bisby, respt., vs. Alexander R. Shaw, appt.

Alexander Smith, an infant, &c., respt., vs. Caleb Mirell and others appts.; James M. Hood, respt., vs. The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, appt.; Newton Duel, respt., vs. Robert Spencer, impleaded, &c., appt.; Alexander Reid, respt., vs. John McNaughton, appt.; Martin Keeler, respt., vs. William I. Lamb, appt.; Calvin E. Hull, respt., vs. Thomas Carnley, Shiff., and another, appts.; Henry McClusky, respt., vs. Andrew E. Cromwell and another, appts.; Mathias P. Coons, respt., vs. Mathew Chambers, appt.; Stephen Whitney, respt., vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, appt.; Oustus Hubbard, respt., vs. Samuel S. Briggs, appt.; Nelson R. Davis and John S. Clark, respt., vs. George Tallman and Calvert M. Canfield, appts.; Tunis M. Suydam and another, respt., vs. William R. Waring, appt.

ORDER APPEALED FROM AFFIRMED WITH COSTS.

Gilbert Giles vs. Enos S. Haibut, late Sheriff, &c., and Justice Farce, appts.; Isaac R. Varian and others respts., vs. Thomas G. Stevens and others, appts.

Decree reversed without costs in this Court and a special decree directed—Reuben Hope, respt., vs. George Hart and others, appts.

Judgment of General Term reversed, and judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs—William Pugsley, appt., vs. Frederick W. Aiken and another, Executors, &c., respts.

Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the event, and judgment ordered for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to reply on payment of costs—Francis F. Dorr and another, survivors, &c., respts., vs. the N. I. Steam Navigation Company, appts.

Judgment of Supreme Court reversed, and the judgment of the City Court of Brooklyn affirmed with costs—Jonathan Trotter, respt., vs. John A. Hughes and wife, appts.

Judgment reversed and a special decree ordered—John Watts DePeyster, appt., vs. Elvira Hasbrook and others, respts.

Decree Affirmed with Costs—John Fisher, Trustee, &c., appt., vs. Josiah Purdy and others, respts.; Josiah Carpenter and others, respts., vs. John Fisher, Trustee, &c., appt.; Nicholas Elsendorf, respt., vs. Andrew Foss and others, appts.

Judgment Ordered—In the matter of David Evans, petitioning creditor, &c., appt., vs. Ezra J. Coats and another, respts.; Thomas W. Morley and another, appt., vs. Thomas F. Green and others, respts.; Elizabeth Atkinson, admr., &c., respt., vs. The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Monroe, appts.

Judgment Reversed and Judgment for Plaintiff on Demurrer with leave to Defendant to answer on Payment of Costs—Nicholas Conger, appt., vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, respts.

Decision on Motion to Dismiss Appeal Reserved till the Argument of Cause—Queen and Orman vs. Darrow.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM SEBASTOPOL.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Debates in the Lords and Commons.

Lord John Russell on the Austrian Treaty.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Markets—Cotton Lower—Grain Firm—Consols 93 ex-Dividend.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, arrived at this port last evening, from Liverpool, Monday, A. M., Dec. 18, having returned to port soon after her first clearance on Saturday the 16th, to repair a broken rudder.

The screw steamer *Canadian*, from Portland, Me., arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 14th.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday forenoon, the 10th inst., and the *Canada* on the 15th.

The war news by this arrival is of no importance, but the debates in the English Parliament are both important and interesting. By those debates we learn that the treaty with Austria is conditional, and that it is so framed that Austria may, at the last moment, retire from the alliance without breach of faith. England is going to enlist German and Swiss auxiliaries, and to transfer a portion of the militia to do garrison duty in the Mediterranean stations, and perhaps in the Provinces of North America. As yet nothing has been said of a loan, or an augmentation of taxes. The general feeling of the nation is patriotic to a degree, and voluntary contributions for relief of the army flow in with the most lavish liberality. Among the latest shipments is a cargo of plum puddings for Christmas.

The Liverpool Cotton market had been depressed ⅛d.@¼d. by pressing sales of new. Breadstuffs were again dearer. At Manchester rather more was doing. The Money market was without change. American State Securities had been in good demand, especially Virginia and Pennsylvania Bonds, but not much doing in Railways. Consols had slightly fluctuated, and closed at 91¾@93, without dividend.

Parliament—The Speech—Lord John Russell—Austrian Treaty—The Double Murder—Court Scandal—Popular Sympathy for the War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

The season has set in with its usual Queen's speech, though at an unusually early part of the winter. The opening of the Third Session of this Parliament on last Tuesday went on with the usual ceremonies, which might be noticed at times of dearth in the news market, but which I may leave [illegible] in the present instance. The royal speech is full of war, but we figure in it like an olive of peace, in the shape of the Reciprocity Treaty. As ever [illegible] Austrian Alliance promises—as it always did—to promote the common cause. "I conceive, Mr. Speaker, I conceive, I conceive," began to say, without being able to proceed, an Honorable M. P. some years ago. "The honorable gentleman"—exclaimed a bad interruptor—"conceived now three times without bringing forth anything." We shall see if Austria will.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, being in one of his moments of indiscretion, has at once let the cat out of the bag, and told the House that the treaty is a mere humbug. He told it in parliamentary language, of course, but such was the "household" meaning of his words. And great is, accordingly the confusion, and still greater the rage against—Austria? No, against Lord JOHN—a strange direction. The *Morning Post* and the *Times* cannot overcome the dismal anger at such an awkward revelation, and attack the President of the Council *cum unguibus et rostris*. You may judge from that *official* information how far I was right in my estimation of that new treaty. But, besides Lord JOHN's valuable information about the matter, I must point out, for your peculiar attention, the indignant way in which Lord ABERDEEN has scorned the idea of a stipulation having been so much as thought of, to guarantee Austria's territorial integrity. "The noble Earl"—said Lord ABERDEEN, in reply to the Earl of DERBY, whose *initiative* in this matter is equally full of *telling* character—"also referred to the mention of the treaty with Austria in the speech, and said that he was unwilling to express satisfaction at a treaty of the contents of which he was ignorant, and which might bind us to terms of a highly objectionable nature, such as would not be sanctioned by the people of this country; and he talked of our supporting Austria in Italy, Poland, and Hungary, and denounced any such object as a part of that engagement. The noble Earl may make himself perfectly easy upon that score, as no engagement of such description either exists or ever entered into our minds. It is unnecessary, however, to say this, as I presume that your lordships do not think it possible that we should have made such an engagement."

How popular an alliance must be when the Prime Minister, the President of the Council, and the leader of the *Conservative* opposition in the House of Lords, are morally obliged to speak in such language of the party they are going to be allied with!

There was a horrible double murder committed here last week. You do not desire, I hope, that I should report the terrible tragedies of Police Courts. You may find them in the papers, without my information being wanted to what I feel a horror to touch. So I would have passed over in silence this last murder too. There are, however, some circumstances connected with the matter which I will report to you. The murderer is a *French refugee*. His name is EMANUEL BARTHELEMY, and he is the same person who killed, in the notorious duel at Egham, his fellow-exile COURNET. The papers have as yet abstained to make a *political* case out of the *criminal* one. It is to their honor that they have abstained. There has not been so much as even a hint that he is a refugee. I am, however, informed, and on what I think good authority, that BARTHELEMY's *criminal* case will be made subservient to *political* purposes, and be directed to throw discredit on the French exiles *as a body*. The police have, I am told, seized a great many papers containing "most important matters," in the lodging of BARTHELEMY. These papers will show him—as it is further stated to me—to have been one of the leading members between the proscribed Frenchmen and the chief of a vastly laid conspiracy to kill NAPOLEON and to proclaim the Red Republic in France. You will find the key to this manœuvre, without my giving it in your hands. A few days will show how far my informant is right. BARTHELEMY was known to and shunned by all respectable exiles, as a disreputable character, and his duel two years ago with that lamented and chivalrous gentleman, COURNET, left one foul spot more on his reputation—one of the pistols used at that fatal rencontre having contained, as you may perhaps remember, a piece of rag, the loading-in of which remained unexplained.

You will see that OMER PACHA and his Turks are going to embark for the Crimea. It is confidently asserted to me that this *fresh* expedition will land at *Eupatoria*, and will at once advance to take possession of the neckland of Perekop, and thus cut off the only line of retreat of the Russians from the Peninsula. The allies would, at the same time, press forward and try to engage the Czar's army on a battle-field, out of the range of Sebastopol's guns. Such are to be the outlines of the next Anglo-Franco-Turkish campaign. Austria is expected to be the faithful housekeeper in the Provinces. I told you that an officer of high rank and bravery was sent or *coming* home from the Crimea, to stand here an accused as well as an accuser. You will find hints about this matter in different papers—some call it the "Cambridge Row"—but it is enveloped in such mysterious language as to render it unintelligible to all but those who know of things behind the curtain. It is evident that the affair has been hushed up from mere *national pride*, but it has cost a great deal of exertion, and even *the personal intervention of the Queen*. The result of this Royal mediation may be found in the announcement, on *authority*, by the *Times*, (13th,) that Major General BENTINCK, and Lieut. Colonel Lord G. PAGET, *who was going to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, will both return to the Crimea*. Now the first-named officer may or may not have been in an alarming *state of military revolt*,—I know nothing about him,—but I can tell you that Lord G. PAGET is the officer of whom I spoke in my last without being able to tell his name. This officer, who has highly signalized himself on all occasions, and is one of the few survivors of that *charge de four* at Balaklava, in which his regiment—the 4th Light Dragoons—has been all but annihilated,—Lieut. Colonel Lord G. PAGET firmly decided to sell his commission, and then to make known the reasons for having done so. Cowardice he could not be accused of, and so the matter threatened to assume the formidable dimensions of a public scandal, affecting the reputation of the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and perhaps even of the army. This was to be hindered by all means. Lord PAGET resisted all requests, but he obeyed his Queen and returns to his regiment. There is more than a common probability for his never seeing Albion's proud shores again, and some bulletin of Lord RAGLAN's will perhaps very soon deplore the lamentable loss of that highly distinguished officer, Lieut. Colonel Lord G. PAGET, a loss greatly saddening the satisfaction of the army on the brilliant success of the irresistible charge in which he found a glorious death, &c. War has its private, hidden, untold, and often unexpected tragedies. A man may there be driven to expose himself to inevitable destruction, but he may, too, be sent to fall, like a hero perhaps, but to fall at all events. It was thought for a time that Lord PAGET had refused to obey the Queen herself, and the husband began to shake with terror at what might come. [illegible] a short article, [illegible] in the superscription (*Pour encourager les autres*,) where our comical [illegible] submission the rebellion lord, (who is not named, however) [illegible] society, [illegible] the Queen [illegible] been the chief topic of serious and mysterious conversation for the last fortnight in all the circles of high and highest life. Lord PAGET goes. May he return in spite of my horoscope.

There is no news of interest or importance from the Crimea. It was raining in torrents, and the guns turned into fire engines—filled with water. I am sure a brigade of New-York firemen would *silence* with them the fire of many a Russian battery, provided the bells should go a-ringing. The Cabinet wants surely "foreign legions," and a bill has been brought in at the Lords to that effect, to the great humiliation of the national pride, and to the not less consternation of good conservative people, who are afraid of the idea of having "revolutionary adventurers" in the army of Monarchic England, and in a war that was never *intended* to further any popular interests. The bill meets with considerable opposition, in the House as well as in the *Times*, and its fate is by no means a safe one. These goods folks might, however, vote for it without much dread. Revolutionary men will surely not be so silly as to enlist themselves for the mere honor of dying in British pay; and as to such "German mercenaries" as would fight in England's pay, they will surely not become an ingredient of future trouble to the Allies.

Public sympathy for the army manifests itself in every shape. I render full justice to what I would admire and respect in any country. It is a great sight to see a whole nation animated as one man to honor and to comfort those who fight and fall in their country's cause, whatever that cause may be.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Debates on the Address—Warm Attacks by the Opposition, under the Earl of Derby, Sir J. Pakenham and Disraeli—German and Swiss Legions to be Enlisted—Militia to be sent abroad—The Canadian Grant—Interesting General News.

On Tuesday, the 12th December, the session of Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. The day being fine, there was an unusual concourse of spectators of the procession and other formalities of the occasion. In the interior of the House of Lords the usual brilliancy of the assemblage was checkered by the appearance of numerous ladies in mourning, showing that many families of the "upper ranks" have suffered the loss of relatives by the war.

A strong force of the *corps diplomatique* was present, in their array of uniforms, stars, collars and ribbons. Mr. BUCHANAN attended in citizen's costume. MUSURUS BEY, the Turkish Minister, SAIEL PASHA, of the Turkish Admiralty, the Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH, also the aides of the Rajah of Putteala and other Orientals, in their national garb, gave variety to the scene.

With the ceremonies that have been handed down from mediæval times—with a gorgeous procession of heralds, poursuivants, pages, and serving men, lords, and ladies bright—all as a hundred times described by the pens of tourists and others whose business it is to be graphic—the Queen entered the House. Of course all rose.

Then Her Majesty's husband, Prince ALBERT,—who, by the way, is becoming rather stout, and slightly bald, as a respectable English *pater familias* usually is,—gave his hand to his royal wife and led her to the throne. Her ministers grouped themselves around in imposing attitudes. My Lord ABERDEEN carried the most unwieldly instrument, called the sword of State; the Marquis of WINCHESTER bore the sovereign's "cap of maintenance," and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported a crown upon a velvet cushion. On a signal from the Queen the assembly resumed their seats.

Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, the Usher of the Black Rod, was dispatched to summon "Her Majesty's Faithful Commons, and in a few minutes that tumultuous but respectable body came crowding in and took their places outside the fence, or bar of the House. The Speaker in his official robes came to the front, and on his right and left stood Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, as members of the Ministry.

The manuscript of her speech was then placed in her hands, and with a clearly audible voice,—Her Majesty is noted for her pleasing intonation,—the Queen read the following:

The Queen's Speech.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigor and effect. This assistance I know will be readily given; for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made, and the victories they have obtained, are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

"The hearty and efficient cooperation of the brave troops of my ally, the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily subsists between the two nations.

"It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

"I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted.

"These treaties will be laid before you.

"Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected.

"I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: In the estimates which will be presented to you, I trust you will find ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged, you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that, by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination."

The Queen, having delivered her speech, rose, and, giving her hand to Prince ALBERT, left the House. The brilliant assembly then dispersed.

The Debates on the Address.

The House of Lords met on the evening of the same day to vote the customary address.

The Duke of LEEDS rose to propose that a humble address be presented to her Majesty for her gracious speech. His own speech was merely a [illegible] place glorification of everybody [illegible] the war. Honor to Lord RAGLAN, the [illegible] of the great Duke of WELLINGTON [illegible] Royal Duke of CAMBRIDGE, [illegible] that he has imbibed the genius of his great commander,—honor to the officers and soldiers of the allied armies,—honor to Miss NIGHTINGALE and her company [illegible] British nation at large for its [illegible] and "honor to the French nation and to the great man who has been called upon to rule over its destinies, and whose sagacity and whose patriotism have been so well proved in the intimate alliance of France and England, which forms the best security for the repose of the world."

Lord AUGHRIM seconded the address. The Duke of LEEDS, he said, had alluded to most of the topics in Her Majesty's speech, but there was one matter which, notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest of the war, he (AUGHRIM) thought was very worthy of notice, namely, that a treaty had been concluded which removed all existing difficulties between Britain and America,—that great country whose language was our own, and to which we are bound by so many ties of kindred. [illegible] as to the necessity of [illegible] act of justice to France and Britain, [illegible] who by joining the alliance [illegible] and England do [illegible] Austria's [illegible]

The address, which was a [illegible] speech, having been read,

The Earl of DERBY stated that he had no intention to offer an amendment nor to enter into controversy. He would, however, declare on the part of the Conservative party [illegible] prepared to pursue in this [illegible] fairly embarked in the war, it is not now the time to discuss whether it might, or might not, have been avoided. He rejoiced to see that the tone of the Queen's speech was different this session from last. The present speech [illegible] the theme was worthy of the importance of the occasion. He did not think that the commercial prosperity of the country was such as to warrant a special congratulation on the subject. There had been a fine harvest, but the range of prices is higher than in ordinary years. With respect to the French Alliance he rejoiced that Ministers, who had long since entertained very different views, now gave in their cordial concurrence. He could not but admire, beyond expression, the bravery of the Allied soldiers, and he thought that, besides the ordinary rewards which the nation would grant to its own heroes, some military honor should be bestowed on Gen. CANROBERT. He—DERBY—then went on to criticise the management of the war by the Ministry. They exhibited, he said, a total want of foresight, and they appeared to have lived from day to day providing for each successive emergency after it had arisen, but not before it arose. "Too late" had been the fatal words which marked the conduct of the Ministry during the whole course of the war. Latterly, he admitted, there had been great activity,—but still without judgment. They had sent out 30,000 men, but where was the army of reserve? Nowhere. He (Earl DERBY) then went over the whole range of complaints that have been generally urged against the Government in respect to the army, namely, the want of reinforcements, of medical attendance and of supplies, and he called on the Ministry to deny them if they were untrue. He blamed the Government for the loss of the steamer *Prince* with value on board of half a million pounds sterling and 150 lives. Further, he said the special meeting of Parliament on the day it had met, showed want of decision, it having been summoned for Nov. 14,—then prorogued till Dec. 12, but hastily called together on the 12th.

He did not observe any allusion in the Queen's speech to the success achieved by the British arms in the Baltic. [Hear, hear.] The Government ought to have known the strength of Cronstadt,—ought to have been aware of the peculiar characteristics of the Baltic, and the peculiar strength possessed by the Russians for the defence of their forces there. What did the Government do? They sent out a fleet of such superior power that it would have been an act of madness on the part of the Russian fleet to come out and meet them in the open sea; and at the same time the vessels of the British fleet were of such a draft of water that it was impossible, looking at the depth of water in the Russian strongholds, that they and the enemy's ships could come in conflict. The consequence of this was, that Sir CHARLES NAPIER was condemned to an ignominious inaction, only paralleled by the old duel, in which

> Lord Chatham, with his sword drawn,
> Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
> Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
> Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

Thus, at the end of a whole year, matters stood precisely where they were. "But if," continued Lord DERBY, "we are to come to a successful issue of this great and serious war—if we are to look to conquering an honorable peace—we must strike decided blows. I say 'conquering' an honorable peace, because, knowing as I do the resources of the Russian empire, and knowing the character of the great man who rules it—for he is a great man, although now employing his vast resources for unworthy purposes—you will gain no peace unless you conquer it; and if you do not achieve some great successes you may have a prolonged, a sanguinary, and possibly a disastrous war, [illegible] honorable and successful peace you cannot have. With respect to the alliance with Austria, he [illegible] it has hitherto been derived from Austria, and [illegible] less from Prussia; and until the terms of the treaty were fully made known, he might be permitted to doubt the advantages to be derived from it [illegible] hoped that the terms of the address would be modified so as to permit [illegible]

The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied at length in defence of the conduct of the Government. His statements were plain and business-like, and showed that, on the whole, there had been no lack of exertion on the part of the Government, although, it was admitted,

[illegible] that other errors had occurred in details [illegible] rounds of small-arm ammunition, of [illegible] had been sent to the allied forces.

Earl Grey said he was one of the few who [illegible] the war impolitic, but, having now [illegible] it, he considered it had become a duty [illegible] on with all the appliances which science [illegible] command.

The Duke of Argyle and the Earl of Carlisle [illegible] addressed the House.

The Earl of Aberdeen made a few feeble remarks to the effect that the prospects of peace [illegible] be diminished by the taking of Sebastopol. He added, "the noble lord, (Derby,) is unable to express satisfaction with the Austrian [illegible] and has denounced our supporting Austria [illegible] Poland and Hungary. The noble earl may [illegible] himself perfectly easy on that score, as no [illegible] of such a description exists."

The address was then agreed to by the lords.

In the House of Commons a similar address was [illegible] this consideration.

Lord John Russell came forward and said: By command of Her Majesty, I lay on the table [illegible] House a treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, and two treaties between [illegible] Majesty and the United States of America.

Lord Russell also stated that on Friday next he would propose a vote of thanks to the army and navy in the East, and a similar vote to the army of [illegible]

Mr. S. Herbert, in moving the address, said that the House must hear with pleasure that treaties had been concluded which would draw closer [illegible] with the United States. He then entered at length on the subject of the war—gave a running commentary on the principal incidents that had occurred, and especially defended the Baltic [illegible] from the charge of having been useless.

Mr. Leveson Gower briefly seconded the address. In his opinion, the conduct of the Government had been bold, resolute, and judicious.

Sir J. Pakington, at present leader of the Conservative Opposition, addressed the House, severely criticising the acts of the Government. He went over the same ground as the Earl of Derby, but with much less ability.

Mr. Robert Peel replied to Sir J. Pakington. His (Mr. Peel's) speech was chiefly remarkable for the following elegant extract: "I went the other day to [illegible], and though we were just entering [illegible] treaty with Austria, that individual, who was [illegible] to find a shelter in this country against the [illegible] in his own, was most violent in his abuse of the sovereign of Austria, and told us that we had [illegible] Poland than Poland had of us. We might very well despise all this trash in time of peace, but in time of war it was a serious question whether foreigners should be permitted thus to assail those who are in alliance with us. Victor Hugo, also held forth on the same occasion [illegible] Jersey. That individual had a sort of personal [illegible] with the distinguished personage whom the [illegible] of France had chosen for their Sovereign, [illegible] the people of Jersey that our alliance [illegible] Emperor was a moral degradation [illegible] What was all this to M. Victor [illegible] If miserable trash of this kind was to be [illegible] to the English people by foreigners who [illegible] asylum in this country, I would appeal [illegible] whether some possible step [illegible] be taken to put a stop to it."

A pause here ensued in the debate, and the Government [illegible] until another of their orators should be [illegible] up.

Mr. [illegible] to speak against time. Mr. [illegible] went into all the incidents of the war, [illegible] and spoke for some hours in defence of [illegible] Government.

Mr. Layard said that Britain seemed not yet to [illegible] the immensity of the war in which she [illegible] Next season Russia could bring 200,000 men into the Crimea. He characterised the sparing of Odessa as absurd. Would the Russians spare Liverpool? And further,—he would [illegible] names—but Government knows that [illegible] at the head of Departments who are, [illegible] incompetent, at least, incapable of doing the [illegible] of them. If any private establishment attempted to carry on business in the manner Government does, it would speedily become bankrupt. The treaty with Austria he considered as little better than waste paper.

Colonel Dunne made some observations tending to show that the war had not been carried on with sufficient skill and energy.

Mr. D'Israeli concluded the proceedings by a brilliant [illegible] display, in which he [illegible] the [illegible] and delay that had characterised the whole management of the Eastern question. It was totally impossible for the House to form any opinion as to treaty with Austria, until [illegible] made that treaty public. This was no time to have equivocal allies. With respect to the alliance with France, it was altogether in a different spirit;—that alliance is an honest and sincere one,—precious, generous, cordial and sincere. It is [illegible] when we remember the vituperative [illegible] which the Emperor of the French was [illegible] a little time ago. He (D'Israeli) remembered a Secretary of State was expelled from the Cabinet because he expressed confidence in the [illegible] of the Emperor Napoleon, and the first [illegible] of the Admiralty engrafted on his manifesto [illegible] Lord Derby's Government a diatribe against the Emperor Napoleon. He remembered another member of the Cabinet not so illustrious, [illegible] not only abused the Emperor, but the people of France. The alliance with France is therefore [illegible] the highest grounds; it is an alliance of the Peoples, and requires no secret articles. For [illegible] (D'Israeli) he would say—no Austrian [illegible]—let France and England together solve the great question, and establish and secure the [illegible] of Europe.

Lord John Russell replied, strongly condemning the tone of D'Israeli's speech, and defending the [illegible] taken by the Government. Austria had [illegible] but little alacrity in uniting herself with the Allies—but Austria was a cautious power, and a victory or two gained by the Russians [illegible] frontier would have left open the [illegible] to Vienna. Austria has now advanced one step further than she has hitherto done; but she has not gone the length of saying that if before the end of the year peace were not made with Russia, she would be a belligerent. She has only said that if she should be at war with Russia, a treaty, offensive and defensive, should, *ipso facto*, exist between Austria, England and France. She has likewise agreed to take further steps into consideration before the end of the year with respect to terms of peace with Russia. He (Lord John Russell) understood the meaning to be, that if France and England shall propose terms of peace which Austria shall consider as within the four points, but which Russia shall refuse, then Austria will become a member of the alliance, offensive and defensive. But Austria may, without breach of faith, at the last minute, release herself from the alliance.

The address was then agreed to unanimously, and the House dispersed at 2½ o'clock in the morning.

Debate in the House of Commons—Bill to Transfer the Militia to the Line, and to the Provinces—The Canadian Vote of £20,000.

In the Commons on Wednesday evening, [illegible] Lord Palmerston brought in a bill to [illegible] the voluntary service of militia regiments [illegible] abroad. The object in view was that militia regiments might be invited to volunteer to [illegible] in the Mediterranean, thereby setting free regiments of the line. Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands would probably be the localities, although circumstances might require them to be sent to the British Provinces in North America.

After a brief discussion the bill was read a first time, and next evening a second time.

Mr. [illegible] inquired whether it was [illegible] that Canada had voted £20,000 in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and had given an assurance that [illegible] was willing not only to furnish money, but men? If so, it was needless to have recourse to foreign enlistment.

Sir George Grey said the bill was not founded upon the slightest doubt of the loyalty of the colonies. A vote of £20,000 had been placed by the Canadian Assembly at the disposal of the British Government, to be applied to the general relief of widows and orphans of soldiers of the allies. There was no distinct offer of men, but an intimation had been given that a time might come when the offer would not be limited to money. Similar communications had been received from other colonies, and copies of the addresses would be laid before the House.

[illegible] Measure—A Bill to Enlist Foreign [illegible]

In the House of Lords on Thursday night, the 14th, the Duke of Newcastle brought forward a bill to enlist foreigners into the British service [illegible] enrollment not to exceed, at present, 15,000 men. This foreign force is to be drilled [illegible] in England, and to form, in fact, a foreign legion such as England employed in her American and Continental War. The Duke did not say definitely whence he proposed to draw these auxiliaries, but from the scope of his remarks the House was at no loss to see that he intended to enroll a German legion.

The Earl of Ellenborough most strongly objected to the principle of the bill. Its object was to introduce into Britain 15,000 German or Swiss mercenaries, in place of 15,000 English militiamen, who are to be sent abroad. [Cries of No! No!]

The Duke of Richmond spoke in defence of the German legionaries of the last war.

The Earl of Derby would not admit for a single moment that the enrollment of foreign mercenaries in 1794, 1804, 1806, and 1813 had the slightest analogy to, or formed the slightest precedent for the measure now introduced. In 1804 and 1806 the Crowns of Hanover and Britain were united—they were not so now. He considered this a matter of grave constitutional importance. Talk of encouragement to the Emperor of Russia! Could anything be more encouraging to the enemy than to find that in the first year of the war the War Minister of England must place his reliance on mercenary foreigners? Are the Ministry about to form a Polish legion? In that case there would be something like nationality and a common interest involved in the promotion of hostilities against Russia. "If you want foreigners"—continued Lord Derby—"enlist them for foreign service, to join your army in the field, and, provided they come from unsuspected sources, are well trained, and are not mere mercenary troops, I have no objection. But it is a most humiliating confession, that before we have gone through two years of a war, entered into in connection with France, we are obliged to have foreigners to do duty here. A British Minister should blush to make such a proposition."

The Earl of Aberdeen said the measure proposed was an evidence of the determination of the Government to carry on the war with determination and vigor, but he regretted to see the hostility with which the Government measures were met by the opposition.

The Earl of Malmesbury took occasion to deprecate the tone in which the Duke of Newcastle retorted on the Opposition that they made "misrepresentations." "Misapprehension" was the word that he (the Earl of Malmesbury) was accustomed to hear in the society of gentlemen. He was astonished at the introduction of such a measure so early in the war.

Earl Grey said that although he regarded the raising of a foreign force with jealousy, present necessity might justify the measure, but he reserved his right of opinion.

After some further observations the bill *was read a second time*, and was committed for Friday evening, the 15th.

House of Lords... Friday, Dec. 15.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ALLIED ARMY AND NAVY.

The Duke of Newcastle moved a vote of thanks to the army and navy engaged in the Crimea and the Black Sea, and also to the military and *naval forces of the Emperor of the French*. Difficult as was the task which he had undertaken, it was yet a most pleasurable one, because happily no difference prevailed as to the propriety of the duty which he was about to discharge. It was not his intention to indulge in any high-flown eulogy of the gallant deeds which had been performed, because he felt that such attempts, unless adorned by oratorical power, and chastened with the purest taste, had far less effect upon the mind than the simplest records of the deeds that had been done, and the services ought to be rewarded without discussing the aphorism that England was not a military nation. It must be admitted that military glory was very dear to us; and if our army had been small, so much the more honor to them for their endurance, patience, and gallantry. He passed a glowing eulogium upon Lord Raglan, described his gallantry in action, his prudence in command, his parental care of his forces, and his remarkable modesty and disinterestedness. In accordance with the usual course, the names of all the generals engaged in the war would be named in the vote of thanks, including Sir J. Burgoyne, Sir G. Brown, the Duke of Cambridge, and Sir De Lacy Evans. The vote would be extended to all officers, from the general at the head of a division, to the youngest ensign, and would also comprise the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of that gallant army. To individual bravery and collective discipline he paid a just tribute of admiration. He was happy to say that in these sentiments of approbation, her Majesty fully accorded, and that she had been pleased to order a medal for every one engaged in the present war, inscribed with the word Crimea. Clasps would also be given for the two great battles of the Alma and Inkermann. Those names would in future be inscribed on those colors, which were already crowned with former victories. Beyond this the vote would include the seamen and marines, and the noble Duke spoke in terms of high praise of the officers and men engaged in the transport service, and of the class represented by the gallant Doctor Thomson; now, also, no more. *He called upon the House, also, to express their condolence with the relatives of the deceased, and to extend the votes to the French army*, whose heroism and courage he fittingly described, particularly mentioning Marshal St. Arnaud and Generals Canrobert and Bosquet.

The Earl of Derby seconded the motion in a speech of great eloquence.

The Earl of Hardwicke bore testimony to the services rendered by Admiral Dundas in the Black Sea, and Admiral Napier in the Baltic.

Lord Hardinge expressed his unbounded satisfaction at the conduct of Lord Raglan, his officers, and men. Other noble lords followed in the same strain, when the votes were unanimously passed.

ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS BILL.

The Duke of Newcastle moved that the House should go into committee upon the Enlistment of Foreigners Bill. He explained that the Government had never intended to quarter foreign troops on this country, and he had inserted words to provide expressly that that should not be done. He had no objection to reduce the limit to 10,000 instead of 15,000.

Several noble Lords having spoken against the measure, and Ministers replied to their objections, the House divided, when there appeared, for going into committee, 55; against it, 43; majority, 12. The bill then went through committee, and the House adjourned.

House of Commons... Friday.

In answer to Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. S. Herbert explained the regulations under which religious persons were admitted to the hospital at Scutari, and stated that certain scripture readers had been excluded, because they had distributed tracts of a controversial character. The army consisted of about two-thirds Protestants and one-third Roman Catholics.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY—THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lord John Russell having laid upon the table the treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, proceeded to move votes of thanks to the English and French military and naval forces in the Crimea and the Black Sea. He observed that the commander chosen for the expedition had been appointed for his brilliant services under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and had obtained the confidence of the British army and of the Generals of our ally. The noble Lord proceeded to detail the engagements in which the best blood of this country had been spilled;—he made no particular reference to military or social rank. Among that blood were these sons of laborers who had devoted their lives to the service of their country, without any hope or expectation of being distinguished. He then narrated the various incidents of the campaign, from the landing near Alma to the time the last official news had been received, paying the highest compliments to Lord Raglan and the English and French army. He also complimented Marshal St. Arnaud for the heroic spirit which had induced him to continue his duties to the last day of his life. Since that Gen. Canrobert had acted with Lord Raglan with no other rivalry than striving which could best serve the common cause. Passing on, he described the gallant conduct of the army before Sebastopol and at Balaklava. The noble Lord spoke also in the highest terms of the valor of our men at Inkermann, where they had contended with ten times their number, and laid more than their number dead upon the field. Speaking of losses which we had sustained, he could not forbear to mention the name of General Cathcart, who had done honor to his country, and whose only ambition was to give his life in the service of his country. He then referred to the cordial assistance which had been given by the Navy, from Admiral Dundas down to the lowest sailor, especially mentioning the conduct of Sir E. Lyons. He would likewise propose a vote expressing regret for our losses, and condolence with their relatives. It had been proved by evidence taken on the spot, that at Inkermann the Russians had murdered the wounded, instead of taking them prisoners. Generals Canrobert and Lord Raglan had demanded of Prince Menschikoff some explanation connected with this circumstance, and his answer was that the Russian soldiers were excited in consequence of a church having been sacked by the Allies. That appeared to be true. But that that should be offered in palliation was not to have been expected from the Russian commander, and it was surprising that the Emperor of Russia should countenance atrocities which were so opposed to the usages of civilized warfare. Such achievements as had been obtained by the English, Scotch and Irish in the present war, not only redounded to the honor of the country at the present time, but enabled the army to live in future generations an object of regard and admiration. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion.

Sir J. Graham was ready to defend Admiral Dundas at any time the charges might be brought forward.

Admiral Walcott and Capt. Scobell defended Admiral Dundas.

The votes were then unanimously agreed to.

The House adjourned at 7½ o'clock.

The Queen's speech produced no effect on the funds.

It is decided to liquidate the estate of James McHenry, Liverpool, under the inspection of W. Fletcher, of the Branch Bank of England, C. Mozley and D. Powell, all of Liverpool. In accordance with the arrangement, a deed is ordered to be prepared, containing all the usual clauses as if bankruptcy had occurred, on the day in which Mr. McHenry legally stopped payment.

The following appears in the London *Times*, but our correspondent does not speak as to its correctness:

"The prospect of satisfactorily winding up the affairs of Edward Oliver is almost abandoned, and the estate is likely to be placed forthwith in the Court of Bankruptcy."

The Mayor of Manchester has called a meeting of the citizens to repudiate the sentiments expressed by Quaker Bright on the subject of the war.

A gazette is published announcing numerous promotions. Among others, Brevet Lieut. Gen'ls. Sir Richard England, John Duffy, Henry J. W. Bentinck, Colin Campbell, J. Pennefather, are presented with Colonelcies; Colonels Airey, Estcourt, Adams, Scarlett, John Campbell, Torrens, Buller, and Eyre, are promoted as Major Generals, and numerous other officers are advanced a step in rank. Marshal Raglan is to name a number of Sergeants for promotion as Ensigns. Annuities of £20 are to be granted to other Sergeants, £15 to Corporals, and £5 to privates, who distinguish themselves.

Public feeling is exceedingly loyal and enthusiastic in respect to the war.

The Austrian Treaty—Speech of Lord John Russell.

House of Commons, Dec. 12.

Lord J. Russell said: Sir—The Right Hon. gentleman, the member for Droitwich, (Sir J. Pakington,) in a speech of remarkable ability, and at the same time, as I think, of remarkable fairness, asked for an explanation from the servants of the Crown, with respect to several circumstances upon which he entertained doubts, and with respect to several objections which he entertained to the policy which had been pursued; but he ended by saying, as I understood him, that although he held these objections, they did not appear to him to amount to such a charge against her Majesty's Ministers as to induce him to take part in any effort to cause a change of Ministry; still, if hereafter he should not find that the war was carried on according to what he believed to be the true policy of the country, he should think himself justified in having recourse to any Parliamentary effort which might lead to such an event. Hence the Right Hon. gentleman that has just resumed his seat has spoken in a spirit the very opposite, and has delivered a speech which I cannot help saying was undistinguished by a single gleam of patriotism. Now, in the first place, I wish to speak in reference to our army sent out to the East; and, first, I would observe that it is by no means such an easy thing as honorable gentlemen imagine to provide all the means of carrying on a war just at its commencement. I myself remember to have heard the Duke of Wellington state that he was obliged to leave a whole brigade at Lisbon during three whole months, in consequence of there being no means of bringing it to the head-quarters of the army. Well, if that were so with the Duke of Wellington, who had at his disposal the whole resources of Portugal, ought we to be surprised, on our immediate entry on a war like the present, that our army is not as well supplied as could be desired? The main question, after all, to be decided, was whether any such expedition as that to Sebastopol should be undertaken—and in considering this matter, I beg the House not to lose sight of what were our alternatives. We sent our army to Turkey to defend our ally; but on the Danube being recrossed by the Russian forces, ought we to have taken back our army to Constantinople? It is clear such a course would be a great disappointment to the people of this country and to the army, and that the national spirit would have sunk by adopting a course that would imply fear of a Russian force. [Hear, hear.] Should we then have ordered our army to cross the Danube? Had we done so no doubt some fields of glory would have been achieved; but great armies would be prepared to meet us in Bessarabia, and even victory would not produce peace, which is the great object of the contest. There therefore remained the expedition to the Crimea; and although many were against it, some of the ablest men in the French and English armies were in its favor. I confess I felt a confidence in it. I believed it was a great risk, but I also believed there was a great object to be attained, and that if we destroyed the great stronghold of Russian power we should have done much to give security to Turkey. [Hear.] The right hon. Baronet, the member for Droitwich, has stated that I gave notice to Russia of that expedition. But my language of last Session will bear no such interpretation. [Hear, hear.] It has been often asked what was the object of the war, and I was endeavoring to point out those guarantees to Turkey that would enable her to resume relations with Russia. I believe no peace would be sufficient for Turkey, or honorable to this country, which would leave Sebastopol in the same menacing position she formerly occupied. [Hear, hear.] I will not refer to what has been said by right hon. gentlemen opposite as to the Baltic expedition. I think the Admirals there and in the Black Sea have been unfairly attacked. [Hear, hear.] I believe it would be a great misfortune if, by an unsuccessful attack on Cronstadt we got three or four of our first-rate line-of-battle ships destroyed or disabled, because a panic would be the inevitable consequence. [Hear, hear.] The question was, as to the sending of an army to the Crimea now or at some future period. If delayed until a future time, when the army would be stronger, it should also be recollected that the fortifications would be strengthened and every inch of landing place in the Crimea entrenched. [Hear, hear.] But the treaty with Austria has been referred to. I do not pretend to give the House an accurate account of the terms of that treaty; but I am ready to declare the position of Austria in reference to this country. I have never been satisfied that Austria has pursued the course which her duty to Europe should have compelled her to perform. [Hear, hear.] I think, in this case, which concerned all Europe, that Austria, as a great power, ought to have earlier joined the maritime powers. [Hear, hear.] I think she was more materially affected, and her danger greater. But, on the other hand, like a cautious power, she considered her danger from Russia was still greater. Neither France nor England, with their great fleets, had anything to fear in the way of invasion from Russia. But it is not so with Austria. The Emperor of Russia has got up, under the name of a peace establishment, a great army, of which a large portion has been always stationed in Poland. The military establishment of Austria was low, and had been reduced still lower. It was not until July last, that she informed her Majesty's Government that her preparations were nearly complete. But it was considered necessary by all the military men of Austria to make entrenched camps, so as to form the basis of operations in case of a war with Russia; and it was not until those preparations were completed that she took even the first step in this movement. Austria now says that if peace is not restored within the end of the year, she will herself apply to be admitted of the confederacy. If she should be engaged in war with Russia, a treaty aggressive and defensive should *ipso facto* take place between her and France and England. She has agreed that before the end of the year she will take into consideration the steps she will be prepared to take with respect to the terms of peace with Russia. I do not understand that that particular article contains anything precise in itself. [A laugh.] But I understand from it that if England and France propose conditions of peace in conformity with the four bases, and which may seem to Austria to come fairly within the terms of these bases, and that Russia refuses her assent to them in a treaty of peace, then that Austria will not longer hesitate to enter with us into a treaty offensive and defensive. [Hear, hear.] I admit she may still say at the last moment that these four bases were explained in a manner that she did not foresee, and that by them, in her opinion, Russia would be reduced too much, and her weight, as a European power, would be too greatly diminished. [Hear, hear.] But I do not impute bad faith to Austria; and it is my belief that if she should concur with us as to these bases of security for Turkey, and that Russia should not assent, that then Austria will unite herself with England and France in this momentous struggle. [Hear.] Now, it may be said we ought to have got far better terms, and that Austria should join at once with us. But it should be recollected that we cannot force our own terms upon an independent power. The question simply was, whether it was worth our while to form such a treaty with Austria, rather than to leave Austria wholly unconnected with us, and without any ties by which she could be bound to us. My belief is—it was the belief of Her Majesty's Government, and it was still more strongly the persuasion of the Emperor of France—that it was wise for us to enter into this engagement, and thereby to promote the success of the war. I always thought it much to be lamented that Austria was so tardy in coming to a determination upon this subject. It is undoubtedly true, that her not acting at once in respect to a convention with Turkey, had been the cause why Russia was enabled to detach a part of her army that had been encamped upon the Danube, and to send it to the Crimea, where it had the effect of placing at a great disadvantage the allied troops. But such being the present state of things, we thought it very desirable to effect a treaty with Austria, three of the conditions of which have been much commented upon by the honorable member for Aylesbury. I never, however, could get any one to tell me how we are to prevent, except by a long and protracted war, which might involve the political state and condition of Europe, the Emperor of Russia exercising a considerable influence, however indirectly, upon the 11,000,000 of the Sultan's subjects who are of the same religious communion as the Czar. I believe that we may limit that influence, and prevent the power claimed by Prince Menschikoff on behalf of the Emperor being obtained, by uniting with other powers in a guarantee of the privileges of Wallachia and Moldavia, and by getting from Turkey a general declaration in favor of the Sultan's Christian subjects. But I do not believe that any articles which could be framed by the powers concerned would have the effect of entirely depriving Russia, in a time of peace, of such influence. If that be the case, it is the more necessary to deprive Russia of the means of invading and conquering Turkey, by either entering the Principalities on the one hand, or by sending a large fleet, with an army on board, to the Bosphorus or the Crimea. These appear to me to be essential for us to oppose, and I do not think Her Majesty can be advised to lay down her arms until terms of peace of the character I have stated are obtained. [Hear.] And now let me say a word in reference to the observation *made by my honorable friend, when speaking* of the battle of Inkermann. My honorable friend called that a fatal battle. Now, my belief is, that though our losses were heavy—although the nation has great reason to deplore these losses, yet I believe that for a great national object that victory at Inkermann will not be thrown away. I believe that the gallant defence made by our troops on that occasion, and the losses sustained by the enemy, have so discouraged Russia, and have so taught the nations of Europe to respect our character and military prowess, that it is as likely almost as any event that could be named to bring about the conclusion which we all so much desire. [Hear, hear.] Deeds such as these, the House may depend upon it—though not followed by the rout of an enemy—though not accompanied by the gain of large territory, or the surrender of a fortress—yet deeds like these are fruitful of important consequences, that they maintain the character of the nation by whose soldiers they were achieved, and that they teach other nations either to bridle their enmity or to covet our alliance. [Hear, hear.] While this country has such deeds to boast of, you may depend upon it, that the mightiest nations of Europe will dread your enmity, and will be anxious to secure your friendship. With these persuasions, I shall, Sir, on Friday next, proceed to ask the house to vote its thanks to those gallant men. And, let me say, I shall take the same opportunity of moving a vote of thanks to our gallant Allies—to the French army, who, both at Alma and Inkermann, have fought by our side, and have assisted us so ably to beat the enemy that was opposed to us both. With such an alliance—by the observance of a conduct which I believe to be both wise and prudent in regard to the other Powers of Europe, and with a determination on the part of the people of this country—which determination I believe to be as strong as any treaty could make it—that this war in which her Majesty is at present engaged, must first be brought to an honorable and cordial conclusion, I shall still feel the fullest hope in the result of the contest. [Hear, hear.]

The Address was then agreed to.

Austrian Treaty—Lord John Russell's Error.

From the London Times, Dec. 13.

Her Majesty was pleased to declare with satisfaction, in the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday last, that, "in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, she had concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the Emperor of Austria, *from which she anticipated important advantages to the common cause.*" It was impossible to enter upon any discussion on the provisions of this Treaty of Alliance in the ensuing debate, because, the ratifications not having been exchanged, the document cannot be laid before Parliament, at earliest, till this evening. Lord John Russell nevertheless thought proper, in the course of the speech which terminated the debate in the House of Commons, to make a statement as to the purport of this Treaty opposed to the terms and the spirit of the paragraph in the Speech from the Throne, and no less at variance with all that is yet known to the public of this important compact. Such a statement made in his place in Parliament by the leader of the House of Commons and the President of the Council, could not fail to excite the utmost surprise and discouragement. That has been the effect of Lord John Russell's declaration, not only on the House of Commons, but on the public in this country and on the Continent. The public funds fell in London and abroad; our allies immediately exhibited symptoms of annoyance, and our adversaries of exultation; for if it were true, as was stated by Lord John Russell, that the principal article in the Treaty contains nothing precise, and that England and France had only succeeded by these protracted negotiations in making Austria the arbitress of a peace on such terms as she might approve, without any reciprocal engagement on her part, it is clear that the Allied Governments would have stultified themselves by entering into such a contract; that the Treaty of Alliance, with its "important advantages to the common cause," of which Her Majesty had spoken, is a delusion; and that all the statements advanced on the subject by this journal and the other principal journals of Europe are incorrect.

As far as we are ourselves concerned, we have no hesitation in accepting Lord John Russell's challenge. We retract no part of the statements we have made with reference to this treaty. We maintain that its articles are clear, explicit, precise, and binding on all parties to the full extent that we have stated on former occasions; and we affirm that the description of the Treaty given by Lord John Russell was incorrect in its tendency as it has proved mischievous in its consequences. The production of the Treaty can alone terminate this controversy; but if it should prove, when the text of the instrument is before us, that our version of the matter is correct, we trust that suitable notice will be taken of the indiscretion of a Minister who, on such an occasion, could misrepresent the essential conditions of a Treaty so deeply affecting not only the honor of his colleagues, but that of the Crown and its allies.

The obligation of the Treaty we believe to be that, in the event of hostilities breaking out between Austria and Russia, the Three Powers engage to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance, and that, if peace be not secured before the termination of this year upon the bases jointly agreed upon by all the Three Powers, they will concert such measures as may effectually accomplish the end they have in view. The whole principle of this alliance is that of cooperation in the prosecution of a common enterprise, and the object of the Treaty is to determine and provide the means of carrying this purpose into effect by the complete union of the efforts of the Three Powers. Austria has entered upon these engagements cautiously and deliberately, but of her own free will, for this Treaty was not pressed upon her by the Western Powers, but proposed and even extended by her own Ministers. Till she had signed it, she retained her entire liberty of action, so far as we are concerned; she might join us, she might remain neutral, she might oppose us. But the act of the 2d of December decides her course of action. Is any one so grossly ignorant of the progress of public affairs, as to imagine that a Cabinet like that of Vienna would sign a solemn engagement with two of the most powerful States in Europe against a third Power, only for the purpose of practicing upon the two some paltry subterfuge? From the moment that this alliance was established we have a right, not only to solicit, but to claim the best efforts of Austria in the prosecution of the common cause. She voluntarily exchanges that separate position which she had hitherto occupied, and which she had a perfect right to maintain, for a joint policy with the belligerent Powers, in conjunction with whom she is to act for the common objects of the alliance. This Treaty, probably, does not embrace all the points which may arise in transactions of so complicated a nature, and it has been concluded at a time when two of the parties are at war with Russia, but not the third. But it would be difficult to produce a single instance in history in which a treaty concluded under similar circumstances has not been regarded as an act of hostility by the common enemy. If the Treaty is already communicated to the Emperor of Russia, he, we are sure, does not consider it the ambiguous and imperfect agreement which Lord John Russell described; and, although Russia may still dissemble her resentment while she collects her forces and completes her preparations, the humblest employé of the Russian Chancery would have no difficulty in interpreting the true meaning and effect of the step just taken by the Court of Vienna. As if to corroborate this fact, we learn that the Imperial Guards have already entered Poland; the heavy cavalry of this division, under General Von Essen, has reached the environs of Warsaw, and no less than 17 Russian Generals of rank are at present assembled in that capital, under the orders of Prince Paskiewitch. All the circumstances which come to our knowledge indicate the approach of war on a far more extended scale, and prove that even the tremendous contest already raging in the Crimea is not that which most deeply affects the military interests of Russia.

The French Government have given a strong indication that they entirely concur in the opinions we have expressed as to the Austrian Treaty, and as to the terms now to be required of Russia, by publishing the article in which we most fully explained those opinions, not only once, but twice on successive days, in the most conspicuous part of the *Moniteur*. Although, therefore, we have the misfortune to be wholly at variance on this subject with Lord J. Russell, we have direct proof of the concurrence of the French Government in the judgment we have formed, and the same view is taken by the whole French and German press. The French Government, we can readily understand, are not willing to convict themselves of such egregious folly as the conclusion of a treaty which should fail to bind all the contracting parties to the essential conditions and objects of the alliance. Whenever the imperfect, but not inaccurate, information we have received on the subject of this treaty is confirmed by the production of the document, it will be found that the provisions of the treaty are large and precise to effect the objects of the Allied Powers, without the slightest sacrifice of the policy of England and France; that those Powers will be strengthened, not embarrassed, by the cooperation of Austria; and we trust that, before many weeks have *elapsed, events of a more decisive character* than the articles of any written agreement will confute Lord John Russell's statement and justify our own.

FRANCE.

Queen Victoria's speech was published in all the Paris papers, and was very favorably received.

The embarkation of troops and military stores continues with greater activity than at any period since the commencement of the war.

An imperial decree promulgates the treaty concluded July 10, 1853, between France and the Argentine Confederation, for the free navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Uruguay.

As stated per last steamer, Admiral Hamelin has returned to France, and has resigned the command of the French fleet in the Black Sea.

THE WAR.

General Aspect of Affairs.

There is no news of the slightest interest from the Crimea. Affairs within and without Sebastopol remain precisely as they were. Occasional shots are exchanged when a mark presents, but the firing has ceased to be continuous on either side. All field and siege operations are suspended by the heavy rains, which have rendered the roads impassable, and have filled the trenches of the besiegers with water. The besieged avail themselves of the respite to repair their works. Cholera and scarcity prevail within the city. Deserters report that Menschikoff has received considerable reinforcements, but they arrived without supplies and almost destitute of clothing. By this time the allies must have received 15,000 to 20,000 additional troops, beside an abundance of supplies, warm clothing, and wooden huts to shelter about half the army. It is affirmed,—but is probably an exaggeration,—that the French force will be augmented to twelve divisions, or about 120,000 men, which, with the English and Turkish reinforcements, will make the strength of the allies 200,000,—an army which it is considered will equal any that Russia can bring into the field.

Diary of the Proceedings before Sebastopol.

We resume the record of events from the date at which previous advices left it:

Nov. 19—Says the special correspondent of the London *Times*: There is really nothing to record of the siege. The French have established themselves inside an earthwork near the Quarantine Fort. *Voila tout.*

Nov. 20—Nothing to report.

Nov. 21—A smart skirmish occurred during the night between three companies of the Rifle Brigade, (English) under Lieut. Tryon, who dislodged three hundred Russians from a position they had taken up in a ravine. Lieut. Tryon was killed. Later in the night there was a false alarm that the enemy was moving in force. There was some firing in the course of the night between the French and Russian pickets on the road to Balaklava.

Nov. 22—Several heavy brass guns (Turkish) were placed in position yesterday and to-day. Accounts do not indicate the exact locality of this battery.

Nov. 23—Rain, rain, rain. One of the sunken vessels in the harbor of Sebastopol having been dislodged by the storm, the Russians immediately sunk another in its place.

Nov. 27—The advices are from Katcha. They complain of the bad anchorage, and the danger to which the shipping is exposed by the frequent storms.

Nov. 28—Nothing important.

Nov. 30—Advices are from Constantinople. They mention the continued arrival of reinforcements *en route* for the Crimea. They also mention that Omar Pacha has sent a strong complaint to Government that his troops are neglected.

Dec. 3—Operations suspended by the rains.

The *Moniteur* contains the following from Gen. Canrobert:

"Camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 3, 1854.

"Rain is falling in torrents. Our roads are cut up, our trenches filled with water, and our siege operations, as well as all our works, remain in a state of suspense.

"The enemy remains immovable, for the same reason as ourselves.

"In spite of these trials, the spirit of all is excellent, and we remain firm and ready to resume our operations as soon as ever the weather and the state of the roads will allow us to stir.

"Gen. de Montebello arrived on the 5th at Constantinople, and left the next day for the Crimea.

"The health of Prince Napoleon was improving. (Signed) Canrobert."

Russian Account—Dec. 4.

Prince Menschikoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg that to the 4th of December nothing new had occurred before Sebastopol, excepting some sallies (Russian) sorties, without success.

An English letter says that on the 23d a party of British spiked sixteen Russian guns. No details given.

The besiegers' third parallel is completed.

A storm in the sea of Azoff has wrecked forty Russian vessels.

Various Items.

The Empress of Russia is sick, and lies at the point of death.

A letter from Constantinople of Nov. 30 states that the Ministerial crisis continued. The Minister of Finance had been deposed, and the dismissal of the Seraskier was impending.

The advanced troops of the Russian guards already touches the Austrian frontier.

The king of Prussia is sick and confined to his room.

An absurd story had appeared in some papers to the effect that Gen. Canrobert had announced he would fight a great battle on Dec. 9.

The Danube.

A letter from Bucharest, under date 11th, mentions that Omar Pacha that morning left Bucharest for Varna, where the remainder of the nineteen Turkish battalions ordered to the Crimea were being embarked. Thirty-five thousand men are to be sent.

Of date the 8th, it is stated that the whole Turkish army has recrossed the Danube.

Sadik Pasha was occupying the Dobrudscha, and Kalarasch and Giurgevo had received Turkish garrisons.

The Baltic.

The last ships of the fleet are under weigh for England.

GERMANY.

Diplomacy—Action of the Germanic Diet.

On Dec. 9, the Germanic Confederation unanimously adopted the additional article to the treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia on the 26th of November. Austria is thereby secured on the side of Germany.

A dispatch says that to the 13th inst. Prussia showed no disposition to accede to the treaty of the 2d.

Bavaria suggests a conference of the secondary powers, with an eye to peace.

SPAIN.

The news is not important. The Ministerial crisis appears to have blown over.

The following "news" is telegraphed from Madrid, 9th, to the French and English press:

"A conspiracy in Cuba has been suppressed.

"Two United States packets have been seized at Havana, for having conveyed arms and seditious proclamations.

"The principal conspirator is a native of the United States, named Scott. The proclamations comprised a seditious publication of New-York, named *La Verdad*."

DENMARK.

The New Ministry.

A new Cabinet has been formed, consisting of the following members:

M. Von Scheel, from Pinneborgen, Holstein, Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, in the absence of Count Plessen, Envoy at Stockholm.

P. G. Bang, (former) Minister of the Interior, and *ad interim* for Schleswig.

Professor Hall, Minister for Public Worship.

Colonel Andrea, Minister of Finance.

Colonel Lutticheau, War Department.

Commander Michelsen, Marine.

M. Simony, (former) Minister of Public Instruction.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Trade Dull—The Insurrection Spreading.

The India and China Mail is telegraphed from Trieste, with dates, Calcutta, Nov. 8; Madras 13th; Shanghai, Oct. 11; Amoy 23d; Hong Kong, 28th; Canton 27th; Bombay, Nov. 14.

An envoy from Kokan, and another from Dost Mahomed, had arrived at Peshawur, the Affghan Chiefs having decided on an English instead of a Russo-Persian alliance. Lord F. Fitzclarence, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, is dead. Trade in India was dull, and money scarce. Exchange at Calcutta 1s. 11⅛d. The price of opium has declined to 400 rs. in less than a year.

Trade in China was also dull. Exchange at Canton 4.81, with a few trifling purchases of teas. The insurrection was gaining ground in the North. It is asserted that two days distant from Canton, the insurgents seized 18 chops of Congous and destroyed six.

LATEST NEWS.

The *Atlantic* met with an accident to her rudder-head, and was obliged to return to Liverpool, where she was detained till Monday.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The packet-ship *Queen of the West* was wrecked in Cardigan Bay. All the crew and passengers were saved.

The Latest News from the Seat of War.

There is a report from Sebastopol that 5,000 Russians had retired from the second line of defence.

A private letter says that the ratification of the treaty with Austria was exchanged at Vienna on the 14th.

If the negotiations now pending do not produce peace, Russia will call out sixteen men per thousand, equal to a million of men, to take the field as early as possible.

Chekib Pacha is appointed Turkish Minister of Finance.

The duration of the present session of Parliament depends on the progress of the Government measures, but it will probably adjourn in about a week.

General Osten-Sacken has arrived in the Crimea, to take command of Dannenberg's division.

The text of the Russian note which Prince Gortschakoff addressed to Count Buol, at Vienna, on the 28th was as follows:

"Le soussigné est autorisé de déclarer à M. Buol que sa Majesté l'Empereur accepte les quatre propositions du Cabinet de Vienne, pour servir de point de départ à des négociations de paix."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

The Cotton market has again been extremely dull and prices very irregular, with a continued anxiety among holders to realize, at a decline of ⅛d. ℔ lb. in low middling qualities and of ⅛d.@¼d. ℔ lb. in fair.

The sales for the week ending last evening reach 26,000 bales, exporters taking 3,000, and speculators 1,410 bales. To-day the business is called 5,000 bales. Fair Orleans 5¾d.; Fair Mobiles 5½d.; Fair Uplands 5¼d.; Middling Orleans, 5d.; Middling Mobiles 4⅞d.; Middling Uplands 4 13-16d. Inferior and Ordinary, 3½d.@4¼d. ℔ lb.

The stock of Cotton in this port, 505,000 bales, of which 342,000 are American, against 565,000 bales, and 340,000 American at same time last year.

In Manchester there has been rather more demand for Yarns and Goods, and spinners and manufacturers have succeeded in maintaining previous rates.

The Corn Market is again dearer, in consequence of the small stocks in the ports. Wheat has advanced 4d. to 6d. ℔ bush., and Flour 1s. ℔ bbl., at which there is a fair inquiry. Indian Corn quiet without change. Western Flour, 42s.@43s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 46s.; Ohio, 46s.; Canada, 42s.@43s. 6d.; Sour, 38s.@41s. ℔ bbl.; White Wheat, 12s. 6d.@13s. 3d.; Red, 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d. ℔ bush. White and Yellow Indian Corn, 44s.@44s. 6d.; Mixed 42s. 6d. ℔ qr.

The transactions in Resin consist of 1,500 bbls. at 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ cwt., and 160 bbls. Turpentine have been sold at 3s. 6d. ℔ cwt. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Another Circular.

Liverpool, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

The Corn trade has shown more firmness this week, and at Tuesday's market there was a more general inquiry for Flour and Wheat, at an advance of 6d. ℔ bbl. and 2d. to 3d. ℔ bushel. The difficulty of obtaining coasting vessels still continues, and, in consequence, Indian Corn has been very quiet, but prices are well maintained. During the week, we have received from the States, 260,000 bushels of Corn, 4,000 bushels of Wheat, and 5,269 bbls. of Flour. At to-day's market Wheat and Flour were firm, with an upward tendency. Indian Corn steady, at 43s. to 42s. 6d. for Mixed, and 44s. to 44s. 6d. for Yellow and White. Beef—The high prices to which the recent arrivals of new are held prevents a ready sale, and we hear of only a few tierces Prime Mess being taken at 140s. The quality of the new Beef is scarcely equal to that of last year, and is much lighter. Pork—A small parcel of new has arrived. Very little doing, and no change in price. Bacon—Only sells, in retail, at buyers' prices. In Ireland the supply of Hogs is much in excess of last year, and prices have, in consequence, declined 10s. to 15s. ℔ cwt. This will materially affect the value of new American Bacon and Pork. Lard—Has again declined 6d. to 1s. ℔ cwt., without leading to activity. The sales reach about 300 tons at 51s. 6d. to 52s. Tallow—Is very dull at the quotations of last week. Cotton—The declining markets in America and increasing estimates of crop advised per Asia, have this week renewed the desire to sell, and the demand being limited, prices of "ordinary" and "middling" qualities have declined ⅛d., and the better grades ⅛d. ℔ lb. The market is freely supplied, and the imports are offered as landed. In Manchester there is a slight pause in the demand after the late increase of business. The authorized quotations are—New-Orleans Middling, 5⅛d. ℔ lb.; Upland do. 4⅞d. to 4 13-16d. ℔ lb. Sales for the week—American, 20,750 bales; other descriptions, 7,540 bales. Total, 28,290 bales. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

A Railroad Accident.—In Wilmington, N. C., a few days ago, as the evening train was entering the depot the brake became unmanageable, and the locomotive and tender rushed onward to the wharf, bounded over a large piece of timber at the end of the track, and fell into the river. No person was seriously injured, although the affair produced considerable excitement and confusion, and it is thought that the process of removing the locomotive and tender from the bed of the river will be attended with much difficulty.

THE CITY IN 1854.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

What was Done, and what Not Done—The Murders that were Committed—Table of Mortality.

It is neither necessary nor pleasant to cumber the columns of a New Year's Day journal with long-winded details which nobody cares for and few could be hired to read. But 1854 was a notable year in very many respects. It was remarkable for wrecks, murders, swindles, defalcations, burnings on sea and land, hail and lightning, and all things that make men quake. We have culled here and there a bunch of the clustering fruits of the Twelvemonth—placing the whole on record, so that he who will may find something to his fancy,—and he who will not (and there will doubtless, remember the fact,) may pass the course unheeded. We commence with the

RAILROADS.

In the early part of the year, there was a good deal of talk about a Broadway Railroad. But it came to nothing. A proposition of the City Government to purchase one or more of the City Railroads already in existence, was strenuously resisted by the Companies, and by means of diligent representations in regard to the cost of construction and equipment, the Roads gained the day and the City lost it.

At noon on Tuesday, June 20, all the Engineers on the Eastern and Middle divisions of the Erie Railroad struck work, in order to compel the officers of that Company to rescind a regulation which ordered the discharge of every Engineer who should run his engine off the track through careless conduct. After holding out for nearly one week, the Engineers finally determined to return to duty.

The affairs of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads are treated of, at length, in our Commercial Summary. Meetings in relation to these Companies were held as follows: New-Haven Stockholders, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Sept. 21; at the Apollo Rooms, Oct. 3; at New-Haven, Nov. 8; of Harlem Stockholders, at Tammany Hall, Aug. 15. At this meeting, Mr. N. Drew made his report on the finances. On the 18th of July Alexander Kyle, Secretary of the Harlem Railroad Company, was arrested and committed to prison in default of $100,000 bail. The bail was afterwards reduced to $50,000, and he is now at large under that penalty. On the 22d September, criminal proceedings were instituted against Robert Schuyler before Justice Stuart. Schuyler, however, has not yet been found.

FERRIES.

On the 10th of August the Union Ferry Company (Brooklyn and New-York) doubled their rates of ferriage.

MILITARY COURTS OF INQUIRY.

We have been called to report two important cases of military discipline. One of these related to the loss of the steamship *San Francisco*, and the party implicated was Col. Gates, the commander of the United States troops which embarked on board that ship. The Colonel's conduct was deemed unofficer-like and cowardly. The inquiry was conducted before the Commander-in-Chief, (Gen. Scott,) at his residence in this City. The second case grew out of the same event. Major Francis O. Wyse, having refused to embark his command on board the steamship *Falcon*, when ordered to sail for California with the remnant of the troops rescued from the *San Francisco*, was Court-Martialed for disobedience of orders. In strict compliance with military discipline, the Major was expelled the service, but his sentence was commuted to suspension, and in December he was reinstated. A number of his admirers, judging that he had acted judiciously in declining to hazard the lives of his men in a craft which he considered unseaworthy, honored him by the presentation of a handsome sword and pair of epaulettes, previous to his departure. So the Major went away happy.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Of the affairs of the Crystal Palace, it is perhaps unwise to say too much. The year has witnessed the entire collapse of that institution. On the 28th of February a meeting of the Crystal Palace Association was held for the purpose of nominating a new Board of Directors. A statement previously published showed that the Association was a debt $125,000. At the meeting of the Association there was a jar of conflicting interests, and split tickets were put in nomination. One was headed by Theodore Sedgwick, (the first and acting) President; the other by P. T. Barnum. The Barnum party was triumphant. On the 9th of March Mr. Barnum was elected President, and on the 25th of the same month published a letter in which he offered to do wonderful things for the Palace if $100,000 were raised. The amount was speedily forthcoming, the hotel proprietors, merchants, railroad and omnibus owners and others interested in the revival of the Palace, unanimously coming forward with individual subscriptions. On the 4th of May the grand re-inauguration of the Palace took place under Mr. Barnum's auspices. Speeches were made by Mr. Barnum, Horace Greeley, Elihu Burritt, Henry Ward Beecher, Richard O'Gorman, Rev. E. H. Chapin, and others. On the 9th of June Mr. Barnum inaugurated a series of aeronautic ascensions under Mr. Wise. On Thursday, June 15, the great Musical Congress assembled at the Palace. Led by Jullien—composed of 1,500 performers, native and foreign—and arranged with an eye to the best effect, the event drew together 20,000 spectators. At the end of the Congress, (June 26,) M. Jullien was presented with a golden chaplet. On the 10th of July Mr. Barnum resigned the Presidency of the Palace.

In August the Crystal Palace Association authorized the new President, Mr. White, to sell the property at half its original cost.

On the first of September the Distribution of Medals took place at the Palace.

On the 31st day of October the Palace closed. Auction sales of the goods on exhibition commenced in November, and were continued for several days. Since that time the Palace has been unoccupied and is unvisited.

DISTURBANCE OF THE DEAD.

A great deal of excitement has been created during the year by the attempts to remove the bodies of the dead buried in the cemetery at the corner of Second-avenue and First-street, and by the efforts of *Trinity Church* to prevent the desecration of its burial-ground in Broadway. The Church, after struggling with indomitable zeal and energy, and after very many hearings before the Committees of the Common Council, has finally been defeated by a close vote in the Board of Councilmen. This matter, therefore, falls into the Supreme Court,—the Church, it is understood, intending to sue out an injunction against the opening of Albany-street, in case the Common Council insist upon the measure. In the case of the Second-avenue Cemetery, the remonstrants were equally unsuccessful. A considerable number of bodies were removed, and inflammatory mass meetings were the consequence.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

We don't know but we may as well say nothing on this tender point. The Commissioner whose duty it was to sweep off all offences from before our eyes, having utterly failed, one John N. Genin stepped into the breach, and battled so manfully that all the town rang with his praise. He cleansed Broadway as it was never cleansed before; and his memory, (though he yet liveth,) is blessed. Henry Arcularius resigned his post as Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to the great delight of the public, on the 31st of March. On the 24th of March George G. Glazier was appointed in his place, and Mr. Genin relinquished the task of scouring Broadway.

TROUBLES AMONG THE TRADES.

In March the members of the different trades of the City united pretty generally in a strike. Among those who held out most strenuously were the journeymen tailors, the carpenters, the 'longshoremen, shipwrights, caulkers, sparmakers, and piano-forte makers.

CHOLERA.

In the early part of the Summer the cholera appeared in the City, creating considerable excitement. On the 24th of June the first Cholera Hospital was opened at No. 100 Franklin-street, despite the earnest remonstrances of the inhabitants of the Fifth Ward. On the 24th of July the Mott-street Hospital was opened.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Alfred Carson in February was elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the City, by a very handsome vote—receiving 1,869 out of 3,542 votes cast.

By catastrophes, this Department has had to mourn heavy losses during the Twelvemonth. At the falling of the walls of W. T. Jennings's store in Broadway, a number of Firemen were killed. At the burning of the City Assembly Rooms, another lost his life.

A proposition of the Fire Department for self-government was heard before the Common Council in the latter part of February. It was not entertained.

Aug. 21.—The corner-stone of the new Firemen's Hall laid on the site of the old building.

A GREAT PUBLISHER'S SALE.

On the 23d of March, Putnam's great sale of Copyrights took place. After the sale a very handsome entertainment was given by Mr. Putnam at the Astor, at which some two hundred publishers and literary men sat down. Here it was that Mr. James T. Fields said pleasant things in rhyme in an impromptu poem, playing upon the names of the bookmen.

DEATHS OF PROMINENT MEN OF THE CITY.

Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch Blunt, District Attorney of this City, died at Lebanon Springs July 17. He was succeeded in his office by Mr. Lorenzo B. Shepard.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Rev. Dr. Isaac Lewis, and Bishop Wainwright, have recently been numbered with the dead.

Gen. Adoniram Chandler, for many years Superintending Agent of the American Institute, died in this City on the 14th October.

COLLEGES.

During the Summer the New-York University was freed from debt, through the active exertions of Chancellor Ferris. $70,000 was paid in the space of a few months.

Columbia College celebrated its Centennial Anniversary on the 31st of October. The Senatorial investigations into the affairs of this College was continued at intervals until October.

The Psi Upsilon Convention was held in this City in July—closing its session by a dinner at the Metropolitan.

The first Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society was celebrated on the 20th November.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

During Anniversary Week, the presence of Rev. Dr. Duff, from Calcutta, was greeted by extraordinarily large and enthusiastic audiences. More recently, Madam Ida Pfeiffer and Mr. J. G. Kohl, two distinguished German travelers, have started on exploring tours through the country. Madame Grisi and Signor Mario arrived in the City on the 20th August, to fulfill an Operatic engagement with Mr. Hackett.

Two French war-vessels visited this port in September. They were *Iphigenie* and *Penelope*. In August, the *Tordens Kiold*, the first Danish war-vessel which ever visited this country, anchored in the harbor.

Thursday, 10th August, was a notable day for the immense number of emigrants who arrived here. There were 4,438 of them in eleven vessels, five being filled with Germans.

THEOLOGY.

A little theology. On the 4th of April, and for seven successive evenings, a discussion took place at the Tabernacle between Rev. Thos. J. Sawyer, Universalist, and Rev. Isaac Wescott, Baptist, on this question—"Do the Holy Scriptures teach the final salvation of all men?" Immense audiences were attracted. The disputants not having arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, adjourned their debate, published the proceedings in a book, and some months after returned to the contest, (the question having been slightly varied,) with renewed vigor for eight more evenings.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention met at St. John's Chapel in the end of September, and elected Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., of Albany, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-York. The Bishop was consecrated on the 22d November.

DEFALCATIONS.

In March a defalcation of $20,000 was discovered in the accounts of the City Register, Garrett Dyckman. A prolonged investigation was held, in the midst of which Mr. Dyckman resigned.

The Schuyler and Kyle transactions are well known.

The Ocean Bank case, in which Mr. McGuckin, Paying Teller, is involved, is still under investigation.

MASS MEETINGS.

It would take a half a column merely to record the mass meetings that have taken place. From the early part of the year down to the passage of the Nebraska bill there was an infinite amount of speechifying for and against Nebraska. The only noticeable Pro-Nebraska meeting was held at Tammany on the 16th of March. Large gatherings of the opponents of the bill were held before and after at the Tabernacle, in the Park, and elsewhere. Prominent men of all parties united in denouncing the iniquity.

NOTABLE CRIMINAL CASES.

We have treated of the more serious affairs—the murders—in another quarter. Of riots, the case of James Saunders, a Marshal of the United Order of Hibernians, shows that rows are punishable. During a procession in the Ninth Ward, the Hibernians, under command of Saunders, created a disturbance. Saunders was found guilty of exciting a riot, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $250. Several of the other rioters were also committed.

The trial of Mrs Clara Hayes for the murder of Dr. Lutener was commenced May 2, and after a protracted investigation, she was acquitted May 11. Dr. Graham was sentenced November 10, to seven years' imprisonment, for the murder of Col Loring. Graham still remains in the City Prison, awaiting the result of the legal proceedings now pending.

The case of Chas. A. Peverelly, who was indicted for attempting to set fire to his warehouse, No. 147 Front-street, resulted in his sentence to four years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison.

A street affray occurred on the 18th July, between Thomas Francis Meagher and J. A. McMaster, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*.

Capt. George N. Hollins, Commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, was arrested in this City on the 24th August, on suit of Calvin Durand, for damages sustained by complainant's property during the Bombardment of Graytown.

Captain James Smith, Commander of the brig *Julia Moulton*, was put upon his trial before the United States Court in this City, on the 20th of September, charged with piracy, in fitting out said brig as a Slaver. He was convicted,—the offence being capital. Sentence has not been passed.

Several gangs of counterfeiters have been arrested in this City during the year.

SMUGGLING.

Rogues have not thriven by smuggling. Parties engaged in this practice have been detected, and their goods seized, on board the Cunard steamers *Asia* and *Alps*, the Bremen steamer *Washington*, and the Collins ship *Pacific*. In none of these cases, however, was there cause to suspect the integrity of the commanding or principal officers. The guilty parties were principally German Jews.

STREET PREACHING.

Street-Preaching has occasioned serious disturbances in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. On Sunday, June 4, there was a riot resulting from this cause in Brooklyn. The military were called out and great alarm was excited. In this City there were approaches to riots in the Park on one or two occasions.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The 27th day of April was characterized by a remarkable display of electrical phenomena. Vivid lightning, hail and rain, and a "terrible tempest" caused great destruction on sea and land. In the midst of the storm the caloric ship *Ericsson* was sunk in the North River while on her return from an experimental trip down the Bay. The *Ericsson* was raised, not much damaged, on the 11th of May.

Severe gales prevailed upon this coast in the latter part of April.

May 26.—Great eclipse of the sun.

July 21 and 22 were remarkable days for oppressive heat. Many deaths occurred from *coup de soleil*.

Oct. 27.—Remarkable fog on the North and East Rivers.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council has performed scarcely a notable action during the year. The deficiency in the appropriation for the several Departments of the City Government, has, of late, given occasion for much angry debate, and the new year opens with a *bankrupt Treasury*. The estimates of taxation for 1855 reach $15,000,000.

The Board of Councilmen assumed possession of its elegant new Chamber in the City Hall on the evening of Feb. 9. In April there were two ridiculous things in the Board of Councilmen—one was the mock duel between Councilmen Wild and Seely, on the 13th of April; the other was the contempt case on the 17th, President Brown and a score of members having being compelled to apologize for absence.

BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

On the 21st of April the preliminaries to the purchase of the Brick Church Property, were set on foot by the Common Council. All attempts to resuscitate the movement have since proved abortive.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

On the 19th day of January, the New City Hall, a long, rambling, and particularly homely pile of dirty brick, which formerly occupied the rear of the Park, was burned. On the 20th of March, a Committee of the Board of Councilmen reported in favor of the construction of a new Hall on the same site, to be 300 feet long, 114 feet deep, and to cost $600,000. Advertisements for plans were published and the Councilmen adopted that submitted by Field & Correja. The Board of Aldermen refused to concur in this plan, preferring to adopt one submitted by Mr. Martin G. Thompson; so the matter now stands. The new Common Council, which comes into office to-day will have the settlement of it. Meanwhile, the ruins of the old Hall still remain.

MISCELLANY.

Poultry shows have been fashionable; two having been held during the year.

The Annual Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society was held for the first time in this City on the 3d of October. Hamilton-square was appropriated for the reception of articles on exhibition. The display was very fine and attracted thousands of visitors.

The long expected public opening of the Astor Library took place on the first day of February.

A league to encourage emigration to Kansas was organized at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 3d of August, Mr. Eli Thayer expounding the system.

The elegant new marble buildings erected in Nassau-street for the American and Foreign Bible Society, (Baptist,) were publicly opened on the 11th of September.

The new rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, were opened on the 7th of June.

In the Spring and Fall, races were held on the National, Union and Centreville courses, the National having been opened this season for the first time. On the 27th of September it was attempted to hold a National Horse Fair, but the attempt failed.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club took place on the 1st of June.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, having finally retired from the stage with great *eclat*, was on the 7th of June united in marriage with Mr. William F. Ritchie, of Virginia. This event took place at the residence of the lady's father, in Ravenswood, L. I. Some 800 guests were present.

The introduction of the Passaic waters into Jersey City, took place on the 3d of October.

The new Balance Dry Dock, capable of raising vessels of 800 tons burden, was launched at Williamsburg, Oct. 24.

Are oysters poisonous? This question created great excitement in the latter part of October—several deaths having occurred, which were supposed to be traceable to the deleterious principle of the oysters.

The Meagher Republican Grenadiers of Jersey City became embroiled in October (if that be not a misnomer,) with the Catholic Priest of St. Peters. Altar denunciations and recriminations from the Grenadiers made up altogether a very lively time.

Lastly should not be forgotten the Williamsburg Rows, a riot having occurred at an election poll in the Fourteenth Ward, in consequence of a deputy-sheriff challenging an Irishman's vote. The result was that two persons were killed. Popular indignation then raised another mob, to quell which, the military was put under arms. Fortunately, however, it was not found necessary to resort to extreme measures, and Williamsburg is therefore free from the stigma which would have been occasioned by any further bloodshed.

THE YEAR IN THE LAW COURTS.

How People have Sued, and How they have been Sued.

United States Circuit Court.

Hon. Samuel Nelson (an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States) is Presiding Judge of this Court.

John W. Nelson, Esq., Clerk.

Richard E. Stilwell, Esq., Deputy Clerk.

This Court has been held during the past year by Judges Nelson and Betts, in the months of March, October and November, and by Judge Betts alone during the months of January, February, April, May, June, part of July, and December.

Judge Hall and Judge Ingersoll have also sat in this Court, but for a few days only.

Of the criminal business in this Court, the most important case which has come to trial during the year, has been the trial of Capt. Smith, of the brig *Julia Moulton*, for being engaged in the Slave-trade. This trial took place in November last, and resulted in the conviction of the accused, greatly to his surprise, apparently as to that of his counsel. The case derived interest from the fact that it was the first conviction that has ever been had under the statute. A motion for a new trial was made, which still remains undecided, and the Captain lies in the City Prison, with the sentence of death impending over his head, awaiting that decision.

Perhaps the next most important criminal case was the trial and conviction of Brown, Bowers and Watson, for counterfeiting, which was the means of breaking up a dangerous gang which had the means of carrying on a very extensive business in their nefarious trade. They were tried in May last, and are now in the State Prison for terms of 6, 9 and 10 years respectively.

The recent case of Fitzgibbons, convicted of stealing letters while a clerk in the Post-office, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years, the case of Van Tine and Fish, two boys convicted of arson on Governor's Island, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years, the case of Van Aernum, which came up here on a *habeas corpus*, to investigate as matter of law, the decision of Mr. Commissioner Morton, under the Extradition Treaty, whereby he was subsequently sent to Canada to be tried for forgery, and the case of Capt. Plummer and John Williams, the master and second mate of the ship Wanderer, convicted of inflicting a most cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew, the latter of whom was sentenced by Judge Betts to two years imprisonment and a fine of $50, (the Captain has not yet been sentenced,) are some of the most important of the remaining criminal cases.

Of civil cases, first on the list comes the famous India Rubber case, which was on trial last Summer for more than thirty days, besides occupying a good portion of the time of the Court during the rest of the year in hearing various motions, &c., and out of which arose Mr. O'Conor's famous fee of $1,000, of which, however, nothing has been heard since the publication in the Daily Times of Judge Betts' written decision of the point in question. The case of the United States vs. James Collier, the former Collector at San Francisco, arising out of a difficulty in the adjustment of his accounts; the famous slander suit in which Dr. [illegible] Spooner, the proprietor of the renovated *Boydell's Shakspeare*, recovered a verdict against John M. Daniel, the editor of that mild spoken paper the *Richmond Examiner*; that of [illegible] vs. Davis, for building a hotel in Pensacola, and Brown vs. Schoonmaker, involving the title to a very large amount of property in the Fifteenth Ward, and the patent case of Sickles vs. Youngs, now on trial, are some of the most important cases heard in this Court during the past year.

No appeals in Admiralty have been heard, but the argument calendar has been called and disposed of, for the first time in two years.

We are indebted to Mr. R. E. Stilwell, the Deputy Clerk of the Court, for the following summary of the business transacted during the year. It is but one of many favors received from him, for all of which we tender him our hearty thanks:

Of suits at common law, sixty have been commenced during the year, twenty-four tried, nine discontinued, and defaults taken in two.

In Equity, thirty-nine bills have been filed, very many of which were in relation to patents. Eight injunctions have been granted, three bills dismissed, and nine cases discontinued.

Fifty-six indictments have been found by the Grand Jury. Eleven have been tried and sixteen remitted to the District Court for trial, and in six cases the accused pleaded "Guilty." The Grand Jury are still in session, having been occupied for some time in investigating the cases of the *Arctic* and *New Era*, in which their presentment is looked for with great interest.

Supreme Court.

Hon. William Mitchell, James Roosevelt, Robert H. Morris and Thomas W. Clerke, Justices; Richard B. Connolly, Clerk; Wm. H. Dusenbury, Clerk at General Term; George F. Alden, Clerk at Special Term; Charles Graham, Clerk at Circuit; A. H. Adams, Clerk at Chambers.

Below we give a synopsis of the business transacted in the Supreme Court for the past year. We are indebted for these statistics to Messrs. Dusenbury, Alden and Graham, the Clerks of the Court. We are not indebted to Mr. Adams, the Clerk at Chambers, for anything, he "not feeling justified" in giving us any information upon the subject:

CASES, TRIALS AND MOTIONS ARGUED AND DECIDED IN 1854.

Terms.	Gen. Term.	Sp. Term.	Circuit.	Total.	No. Students Admitted.
January	—	153	63	216	—
February	65	115	43	223	19
March	—	91	71	162	—
April	—	148	66	216	—
May	78	91	10	179	27
June	—	103	76	180	—
July	—	33	—	33	—
August	—	—	—	—	—
September	61	157	—	218	11
October	—	221	126	347	—
November	60	97	70	227	14
December	—	196	41	237	—
Total	264	1,466	578	2,307	71

Not only has a great deal of business been transacted in the Supreme Court during the past year, but a number of cases of public interest have transpired. The extradition case of Alexander Heilbronn, created a good deal of excitement at the time it occurred. Heilbronn was formerly a clerk in the banking house of McIntosh & Co., in London. He took drafts on the Bank of England belonging to the firm and endorsed them in the firm's name. He then carried them to the Bank. Before presenting them, however, he added his own name, so that the endorsement read

A. HEILBRONN,
FOR MCINTOSH & CO.

Upon this endorsement the drafts were paid. He was discovered, but escaped to this country. Here he was arrested by the U. S. Commissioner on a charge of forgery, and committed. A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by the Supreme Court. The U. S. Marshal, however, refused to recognize the authority of the State Court, and while the Judges were talking about it Heilbronn was carried off. It will be gratifying to the lovers of law to know, however, that the Supreme Court have since decided that Mr. Heilbronn was not guilty of forgery—that his case consequently does not come within the extradition treaty, and that Mr. Heilbronn must, therefore, be allowed to remain in this country.

The two cases of Rush & Reid, and of Reynolds against our renowned Comptroller, Mr. Flagg, contained some important principles. The parties had contracts for the performance of certain work for the corporation. When the work was done Mr. Flagg was directed to draw his warrant for the same due. Mr. Flagg thought best to refuse on the ground that "a good paymaster pays when the work is done," and he was the only proper judge of the work. The contractors not coinciding with this view of the case, commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel Mr. Flagg to pay over. Judge Morris decided that the contracts were proper contracts, made by the proper authorities in the proper manner, and therefore the Comptroller must obey the direction of the corporation, however much against his will.

A case of not quite so much importance as the last, but of some interest to the tailors at least, was that of John Shea, one of the policemen of the City at the time when the Department prescribed the uniform dress. Mr. Shea didn't like striped grey breeches and a blue coat, and so refused to wear them. As the Commissioners could not possibly allow him to do his duty without these articles, and he disliked the style they ordered him to be suspended. Mr. Shea thought the order invalid, and sought the fountains of Justice. Judge Roosevelt determined that the common law knows of no distinctions between "Navy blue" and French black; between frock coats single-breasted and frock coats double-breasted; between coats with nine buttons and coats with no buttons. But the uniform was not forced upon Mr. Shea. If he did not like it he could let it alone. He might resign but he could not resist the rules of the Department. Whether Mr. John Shea did consent to wear "nine buttons and a Navy-blue," or whether he has clothed himself in less gay attire, is it not written in the books of the Commissioners?

A suit is now in progress against Trinity Church, involving the title to a very large amount of property; indeed, a large proportion of the real estate belonging. It has been before the Court a number of years, in various forms, and is likely to stay there. The plaintiffs claim under a grant to their ancestors made at the time when Manhattan Island was in the possession of the Dutch.

Superior Court.

Hon. Thomas J. Oakley, Chief Justice, Hon. John Duer, Murray Hoffman, Joseph S. Bosworth, John Slosson, and William W. Campbell, Justices, Geo. H. B. Lynch, Clerk, Geo. T. Maxwell, Esq., Deputy Clerk and Clerk of Trial Term, part 1st, H. H. Rice, Assistant Clerk and Clerk of Trial Term, part 2d, Robert H. Livingston, Clerk at General Term, William P. Brennan, Clerk at Special Term and Chambers.

TRIAL TERMS.

Number of cases, tried, referred, inquests, complaints, dismissed and discontinued during the year in this branch of the Court was as follows:

Term.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total.
January	4	24	23	9	9	7	76
February	3	32	21	11	13	4	83
March	3	37	10	9	2	11	69
April	4	60	22	20	20	16	211
May	4	71	40	6	17	6	140
June	3	30	24	15	15	6	93
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	4	44	60	29	24	14	175
November	4	60	63	5	11	15	150
December	3	26	15	4	3	8	68
Total							1,106

GENERAL TERM.

The number of cases heard and decided during the year are as follows:

	Heard.	Disposed of.		Heard.	Disposed of.
January	10	16	July	—	—
February	13	21	August	—	—
March	8	—	September	—	—
April	9	16	October	10	9
May	13	20	November	16	12
June	13	13	December	17	25
Total				129	114

In addition to the above, which are all calendar causes, there have been heard 72 motions, of which 63 have been decided. In 1853, 134 calendar causes were heard, and 122 were decided. In 1854 it will be noticed only 129 were heard and 114 decided. It must be recollected, however, that during a portion of the time all the Judges have been engaged either at Special or Trial Terms, two Trial Terms having been held at once during a part of the time.

SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

Arguments, Demurrers, Motions and Orders granted before a single Justice.

Terms.	Heard.	Disposed of.	Terms.	Heard.	Disposed of.
January	237	230	July	106	100
February	176	150	August	79	80
March	161	156	September	151	152
April	218	216	October	207	206
May	220	219	November	209	194
June	185	183	December	166	160
Total				2,116	2,100

The number of Judgments entered up in 1854 in the Superior Court, as appears by the Docket of Judgments kept by H. H. Rice, amount to 4,197. This does not include, however, the Decrees of Divorce, and Foreclosure and Sale.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Maxwell, Livingston, Rice, and Brennan, for the above statistics.

In the year 1853 the trial terms of this Court disposed of 867 causes. The above statement shows an increase of 239 cases, in that branch alone, over last year. The Judges have been engaged during the last term in trying several long and important cases, each of which occupied the attention of the Court several days. The old actions of Guion vs. *Allaire Works*, and *Allaire Works* vs. Guion, which have been on the calendar for a number of years, and postponed by the parties, were eventually tried and verdicts were rendered before Justice Bosworth, at the last term.

Other actions of interest have occupied the attention of the Court. The Broadway railroad case attracted much interest. In this case the Superior Court enjoined the Corporation from granting to Jacob Sharp and others a right to lay down and run a railroad in Broadway. The Corporation, it will be recollected, paid no attention to the injunction. For this, those voting in defiance of it were fined, and Mr. Sturtevant was sentenced to imprisonment. On appeal, the Court of Appeals affirmed the sentence. Mr. Sturtevant, by obtaining first a stay of proceedings and then a writ of *habeas corpus* succeeded in keeping himself out of prison, though under the charge of the Sheriff, and supposed for the purpose of the punishment, by a pleasant fiction of the law, to be within the prison walls.

The decision of Judge Hoffman in the case of *Hope & Co. vs. the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies*, was one of great public importance. The Court in that case decided, that the Council hold the fee of the streets in trust for the people, and might establish railroads in them; and that this power was had, not by statute, though probably subject to statutory restrictions. The case involved the validity of the resolutions of the Common Council, under which these City Railroads were formed, and settled the legality of those public conveniences.

Among a number of actions against Railroad Companies to recover damages, which have been tried during the past year, the one of Newell vs. the New-Haven Railroad Company, was of some interest from the fact that it arose out of the Norwalk disaster. We believe that Mr. Newell was the only one injured by that accident who did not compromise his claims against the Company. He recovered $8,000.

The suits of Nott vs. Thayer, and Belmont vs. Nott, involved some important questions of title with respect to made land and water lots. The title of a large lot of land in this City, laying between Ninth and Twenty-third streets and between Tompkins-street and the East River, all of which is made land, was involved in these suits. The opinion of Judge Hoffman was *slightly* lengthy, being in fact a young pamphlet. The general result of these suits, dividing the property among the claimants was unsatisfactory to both parties and was we understand appealed from by both.

During the year a large number of divorce cases have been upon the Calendars of both Courts. Among these number Thomas vs. Thomas, Putnam vs. Putnam, Gallagher vs. Gallagher, Gibbs vs. Gibbs, Childs vs. Childs, and others. The last of these occupied some eight or nine days in trial. It contained some rather peculiar developments with respect to that class of ladies who are said to be full as wise as serpents, but somewhat less harmless than doves. The testimony of nearly all Cincinnati was taken on one side or the other. The result of the trial was that Mrs. Childs gained a verdict but lost a husband—perhaps not an unfair exchange.

The present January Calendar of the Superior Court contains over 1,300 cases, several of which are very important.

Court of Common Pleas.

The number of motions and issues of law argued and determined from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 30, is 1,4[illegible]. This does not include the engagements and decisions in proceedings under the Insolvent laws, nor the orders for examinations in supplementary proceedings and arguments and orders thereupon, which greatly exceed in number the other motions, nor the decisions or attachments, or proceedings on *habeas corpus*.

NATURALIZATION.

The number of persons naturalized in this Court from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 30, is 3,450.

Number of causes disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas for trials of issues of fact for the year 1854.

Whole number of cases placed on the Calendar	605
Whole number of cases tried by Jury	138
Whole number of cases tried by Court without Jury	167
Whole number of cases dismissed	90
Whole number of cases referred	65
Whole number of cases settled	45
Whole number of cases remaining on the Calendar	302
Whole number of causes submitted, argued and decided at General Term	438

Among the Jury trials which came before the Court of Common Pleas during the past year, were three rather notable, not only for the length of time occupied, but for the facts and principles narrated in the proceedings and the character and standing of the parties to the record.

The most interesting of these cases was that of Walker vs. Walker, for a divorce, which was very fully reported in the Daily Times, and our report has since been reprinted in pamphlet form by the parties for private circulation. Long before the trial there had been "interlocutory motions" in the cause which did not obtain publicity, the legal advisers of the parties hoping to get an amicable decision, but the causes of quarrel, like most domestic traits and trials, lay too deep; and in point of the primary cause of the proceedings being of a pecuniary nature had engendered more acerbity and bitterness of feeling than is usually imputed even to actions for a divorce.

A wealthy family having an object in view—the divorce of a daughter—would be apt to take more than ordinary precautions to attain their object, but when to that was added a desire for the only satisfaction which a party could hope for, who had lost a large sum by that daughter's husband, we might expect a rather obstinate fight. The defendant in the case had nothing to lose and even a victory could not restore to him his marital rights. This may account for the array of learned counsel on the side of the injured lady. The Jury, it will be remembered, did not agree on a verdict, and it was expected that the greedy ear of the public would have again been fed fat with fresh details—when, to the surprise of every body, it was announced that the whole matter had been referred to Hon. Henry Nicholl, with the full understanding that he would report in favor of the fair plaintiff; and that on the coming in of such report a decree of divorce would be granted by the Court. Thus terminated a trial having its origin in a foreign State of the Union, but which, for many very apparent reasons, could not have been disposed of with any satisfaction before any other tribunal than one of this State and County.

There is another remark connected with this case, which [illegible] ... very able and celebrated lawyers [illegible] in their profession and position [illegible] of the steamship *Arctic*. We allude to [illegible]. The former [illegible] ing part in the conduct of this trial [illegible] ing and cross-examining the witnesses [illegible] opinion, that there was a Juryman on the bench [illegible] would not agree on a verdict under any circumstances. The event bore out the prediction of Mr. [illegible], and it is one of many instances known to us, of his [illegible] penetration and judgment in relation to Jurors. [illegible] his varied legal acquirements, his profound learning and [illegible] which rendered him so dangerous an opponent [illegible], perhaps his singular insight and foresight into the feelings of the Jury he was addressing, [illegible] his forensic ability, and led to his courtesy and [illegible] other good quality for which he was loved and respected by his associates and cotemporaries.

The trial of the Walker case occupied [illegible] and was the last cause tried before the long vacation.

The case of [illegible] vs. [illegible], for a libel [illegible] by a Commercial Agency in relation to the standing of the plaintiff as a merchant in this City, occupied the Court seven days. This, it will be borne in mind, was an old case which had traveled up to the General Appeals, to settle the question whether such publications were privileged *per se*. The Court decided they were not, and the Jury awarded the defendant a large amount of damages.

The next trial of importance was a slander suit brought by an ex-Alderman against [illegible] political [illegible], who had also been [illegible] in the Civic Councils. The slander was a charge of bribery, corruption and malfeasance in the Aldermanic office. It was clearly proven that the defendant had spoken the offensive words, but it was not so clearly manifest that he had any ground for the charge other than the busy tongue of that celebrated character Madame Rumor. Of course, as Sam Weller [illegible] marked on the trial of Pickwick, [illegible] And so the Jury could not agree on a verdict. We presume the cause will not be tried again.

Marine Court.

Whole number of processes, including summonses, attachments, &c., and warrants [illegible] issued by the Court, from 1st Jan., 1854, to 30th Dec., 1,876. Whole number of judgments obtained, 3,[illegible]. Number of cases dismissed, settled, or discontinued by the parties, [illegible].

In consequence of the absence [illegible] Phillips [illegible] were hearing Judge McCarthy [illegible] has frequently sat until midnight.

Since the jurisdiction of this tribunal was extended to five hundred dollars [illegible] proceedings have increased in [illegible] importance and interest, which the trials and decisions did not formerly possess. The large amount of business transacted during the last year compares favorably with that of the other Courts, and although the trials in this Court have not been of any great length, or attracted such large audiences as the higher State Courts, yet the readers of the Daily Times cannot fail to have observed reports of cases of great interest—legally as well as morally. In fact one great benefit which has resulted from the [illegible] of the usefulness of this Court, has been in giving relief in cases of the small quarrels and controversies of our citizens. These cases, when brought before the higher Courts, often occupy months and years, while a suit can be commenced and tried in the Marine Court in a few weeks; and if the parties are dissatisfied they can appeal to the only appellate Court, and get a definite hearing in a few weeks. One of the greatest evils of litigation is the "law's delay;" and it is one of the most promising features of the progress of our citizens, and most noteworthy, that so many of them prefer taking their chances for law and justice in a Court where they can obtain some result, more speedy, if not more profound than the distinctions which is the prevailing [illegible] of our higher Courts.

BROOKLYN.

The city of Brooklyn, though *par excellence* designated the quiet city, for the year 1854 shows a full modicum of accidents, fires, thefts, burglaries, riots, murders, and human and providential visitations generally. The growth of the city in this time has also kept steadily increasing, private enterprise has been largely developed, and public works of highest importance begun and completed. In all respects, indeed, a review of the past twelve calendar months of Brooklyn, and comparison with the year previous, give results highly gratifying and encouraging, evincing large growth of population, growth of wealth, growth of churches, and with increased numbers and facilities, a corresponding increase in crime. We subjoin a few out of the more important disasters, criminalities, and public and private acts, collected in the extended catalogue of the year's events.

The year began with good sleighing. On the 3d of January, 163 pews in Plymouth Church were rented for $10,067 25. On the 31st of January, a Committee from the Legislature visited Brooklyn to make observations as to the encroachments on the water front of East River. On Feb. 5, a block of buildings on Mill-street, owned by S. P. Townsend, was destroyed by fire. Loss $8,000. On the 22d of February, Wm. Forbes was arrested for bigamy, having three wives and a fourth engaged, all in 16 months. At the same time the East River was so high that the guards of the Ferry Boats were above the piles of the docks. On the 23d of February, also, the books of the Brooklyn Consolidated Railroad Company were opened for subscriptions for Stock, and the whole immediately subscribed for by 150 persons, amounting to $3,000,000. On the 9th of March, was presented in the Senate of the United States, a memorial against the Nebraska bill, signed by 7,000 citizens of Brooklyn, and upwards of 150 feet in length. On April 1st, work on City Railroads was begun. On the 18th of April, a bill passed the Legislature, uniting in one Municipal Government, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick. On June 1st, a large meeting of citizens was held in the Museum, opposing the plan for the introduction of water as proposed by the Common Council. On the 4th of the same month a serious riot occurred in Main-street between the Police and Irish, in which one boy was killed and several wounded. The military were called out. On the 11th, was another riot, growing out of Sunday preaching. On the 13th of June the first case of cholera was reported. On the 20th ten men died of *coup de soleil*. On the 4th of July cars on all of the city routes commenced running. On the 2d of August, J. W. T. Tucker, editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Freeman*, murdered his child, aged 3 years, and attempted the life of his wife. Tucker was tried at the recent term Oyer and Terminer. The defence set up was insanity. The Jury did not agree. On the 22d of August [illegible] & Gifford's lumber yard, and Thorne & Co.'s warehouse, on Hamilton-avenue, were destroyed by fire. Loss $70,000; insurance, $46,000. October 1st Michael King attempted to kill his wife and then killed himself. On the 30th of the same month the Board of Canvassers organized under the new city charter. On November 24, O. H. Toumlin, aged 61, was convicted of a rape on a girl aged 12, and sentenced to State Prison ten years. On the 5th of December eight buildings corner Atlantic and Hicks-streets, were destroyed by fire. Loss $13,000, partially insured.

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.

Table showing the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate, in the city of Brooklyn, for sixteen years, from 1838 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Estate.	Total Valuation.
1838	$22,198,941	$1,062,613	[illegible]
1839	21,[illegible]	2,674,[illegible]	24,[illegible]
1840	22,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1841	22,733,110	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
1842	[illegible]	2,[illegible],915	[illegible]
1843	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1844	20,947,319	[illegible]	[illegible]
1845	21,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1846	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1847	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1848	27,[illegible],170	3,414,[illegible]	31,[illegible]
1849	[illegible]	3,377,[illegible]	[illegible]
1850	[illegible],771	3,942,[illegible]	[illegible]
1851	[illegible]	[illegible],410	[illegible]
1852	[illegible]	7,794,[illegible]	[illegible]
1853	[illegible]	8,[illegible],717	67,[illegible]
1854	[illegible],117	[illegible]	72,[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1855.

[illegible]

[illegible] the morning paper on Tuesday. An evening edition will be issued at noon on that day, with the latest news. Our usual afternoon edition [illegible] to-day.

The Dead Year.

While the dead past is burying its dead, [illegible] stand reverently by, uncovered, and [illegible] of its importance. 1854 was not one of your shuffling, feeble years, for which History has no pages, and simply chalks a line against it as one more gone. It has stood up, a [illegible] of Young Time among the years. The [illegible] of History will order a new quire of [illegible] another blank book before beginning [illegible].

When the year began, men were enjoying [illegible] prosperity. Terrible revulsions have occurred during its progress; Banks have broken, Companies dissolved, private credit been swallowed up, and almost every department of business, in almost every part of the commercial world, suffered the severest shocks. Times brighten a little as the [illegible] of the new year looks up to them [illegible].

[illegible] Peace has kept in-doors this year. She wears no crown now—she is an exile from lands that had worshipped her for thirty consecutive years. War has been doing his [illegible]. The most formidable alliance of [illegible] has been consummated. One half of Europe has leagued to battle with the other half, and all their walls are shaking with the [illegible] of their conflict. Blood has been flowing like water along the European borders of Russia, and unless the dead are numbered by thousands, we say—"Pish, the battle was a mere skirmish!"

[illegible] times have not seen bloodier battles than has this past year. At Kalafat the [illegible] lost 3,500 men. At Alma the Russians had 6,000 killed and wounded, and the Allies counted up their dead and wounded at over 4,000. At Inkermann the killed and wounded of the Russians were 9,000, of the English 2,612, of the French 1,726, or over [illegible] in all. But the smell of powder has been coming up from Western Asia as well as Europe in this matter, and several battles have been fought at sea. Hostile fleets go [illegible] all oceans, and enterprising but timid Commerce suffers sadly. The great calm which rests on Africa alone is undisturbed. A few border fights are reported, but otherwise, Africa has enjoyed her usual stupid, [illegible] sleep.

In South America, scarcely the usual number of revolutions have occurred. In Peru and Buenos Ayres, and New Grenada, there has been the usual show of quarreling, but in the light of the great Eastern War, "they pale their ineffectual fires."

On our own Continent—not that we own it exactly yet—there has been no great deal done, but an abundance begun. Whatever [illegible] our Government could lay hands on [illegible] "into the fire." We have business enough cut out for many years of peace or of possible war "to make up." In the States [illegible] repealed the Missouri Compromise and given the Slave Labor Interest a most important advantage over the Free Labor Interest. We have erected into territories Kansas and Nebraska, and put Neosho upon the slate. We have just seen promulgated a project in which our Government seems to offer no hindrance for colonizing and eventually opening into an additional State of our Union the Mosquito Coast, and so much of Central America as will insure to us an easy passage over our own land to the Pacific. We have set on foot a treaty with the Dominican Republic, brought the Hawaiian Islands to make a tender of their allegiance, and—but nobody need believe this part of the story—offered $3,000,000 for a dozen volcano tops off the coast of Ecuador, whose possessions are lava, turtles, a penal colony, and nothing beside. We have lived in the shadow of the [illegible] and enjoyed the glory of the Ingraham affair, without committing ourselves foolishly to any special acts supplementary to the latter or in exposition of the former. By no means should we omit the gallant exception of Greytown bombarded and burnt for insulting our representatives,—an important indication of the way we feel, if it is true, as General Cazneau told the Consuls at Hayti, that our Government treat the weak and the strong alike.

About the usual number of "outrages upon our flag" have been committed, but the indignation they have secured has not been excessive. We have enjoyed a fair average of breezes that have blown over. We have had some war-talk with Cuba, and enjoyed a glow of patriotism as we read of Napoleon's insult to us in the Soulé affair—all which has subsided. Eggs of importance, it is thought, were laid at Ostend by our busy agents abroad, but they are not yet hatched.

We have murders, as many as usual; shipwrecks especially awful, explosions, disasters and fires—of which elsewhere we speak by tables. We have had some cholera and a most ludicrous oyster panic. We have pried open the doors of the Japan country, and effected a most important arrangement for our future commerce there.

Some great and some good men have passed from the earth this year. The memory of the good ones is fresh yet—we need no [illegible] their names.

[illegible] through, and the year whose breath [illegible] last midnight, has been a most memorable one. The religious world will remember it as the first one for four centuries, that the cross has been publicly displayed in the [illegible] city of the Mahommedans. Lovers of humor will remember it as the year when the most magnificent of hoaxes,—the Sebastopol hoax—was play off, and the world "sold" by it. Hereabouts, the great family of "the defeated" will remember it as the year when a power known a year ago only as "Ned Buntline's Know-Nothings" grew up to be the Great American Party which has tipped almost everybody's dish over. A groan and thanks for the old year, and many a Happy New-Year to our readers.

We Wish You a Happy New Year.

We know how busy you are this morning—you can't stop to take a third cup, nor to eat half a breakfast; you are in a pet about your boots—in a stew about the barber—and you, good lady, have the parlor to put in order—and to dress—we'll hold you but a moment.

A happy New Year to you! A merry day with no reaction after it—a generous, social time, and no head-ache to-morrow. And if to-day is the happiest day of your life, may scores more just like it come out to meet you from the unrolling years of long and well-spent life.

The New Year's Days are like ships that we meet at sea. Ship ahoy! What cheer! Don't pass them in sullenness and silence. Hail them. Exchange papers; make the occasion memorable. New Year's is the bowlight of our scudding year. Do not cover it up, nor leave it behind a bulwark. Light and lash it to the stay or hang it under the bowsprit where it will be sure to do service.

Good people—do not tempt your visiters to drink to-day. Some will, if you tempt them, whose drinking will prove fatal. Scores of characters are killed on New Year's day whose ghosts go wandering about the premises of tempters on all succeeding days of the year. Do not ticket any to haunt your house.

Better not drink as you call. Is it not sufficiently inspiriting to see so many fair faces and hear the conversation of such brilliant society? Don't be fooled into the presumption that wine sharpens your wit. It only quickens your perception of it, so that words which are silly enough to others, seem brilliant to you. Wine plays the mischief with a man, and it is affirmed by those who know, that a man always gets tipsy some time before he finds it out himself. Better, then, if you drink once, go home and get to bed.

When the calls of the day intermit, take an observation—hunt up your own whereabouts. Overhaul the weeks, months, years that are coiled up behind you. Have you realized the dreams of your youth? Have you reached the port you cleared for? Are you on the course you marked out for yourself? Are you on good soundings? Do you know the route? Are you reading as you wish to be reported?

Look through old diaries for the events of your life, as newspaper men have been doing by their files lately, for the events of the year, and open new ones. Will you venture upon resolutions with the memory fresh of so many broken ones? At least you will be sure that a worthy aim is before you,—then wood up with "good resolutions," and if anything can be done now towards reaching it, don't wait for to-morrow before beginning.

The News by the Atlantic.

The interest in European politics shifts by this arrival, from the Crimea to London. Parliament convened on the 12th December. The Queen's Speech was delivered in person. Soon after commenced the debates in the Lords and Commons on the Address, and the War and its management. Lord Derby leads the Opposition in the House of Peers, praising the gallantry of the British Army; commending the alliance with France, but criticising severely the War and Army measures of the Government. Mr. Disraeli spoke to the same general effect in the Commons, while Lord John Russell, President of the Council, and leader of the House on the Ministerial side, gave a somewhat startling opinion of the real terms of the new treaty with Austria, the effect of which was to unsettle confidence, for the moment, both in London and Paris. The London Times, however, undertakes to say that its own interpretation of the treaty is more reliable than the speech of one of Her Majesty's Ministers.

The accounts from the Crimea are not important, except as far as to indicate the procrastination of the siege. The weather was unfavorable to the operations of the Allies.

There are later accounts from China, advising the continued unsettled condition of the country.

The commercial advices, it will be noticed, are of a mixed complexion. Good for the Grain and Flour export; adverse to Cotton, and showing an unsettled feeling in the Funds, though they closed steady in London at the latest hour. An accident to the *Atlantic*, soon after clearing Liverpool on the 16th, by which she was compelled to return to port, brings down the English dates to Monday morning, the 18th.

Look Out for Hall Thieves.

These sharp snaps of cold weather sharpen the wits of the "hall thieves"—look out for them. Girls should be taught that, when strange men ring at the door, and inquire for the master of the house, it is not safe to leave the strange men alone in the hall while they go hunting up the master, if there is anything less difficult of removal in the hall than a stove or an iron hat-stand. If boarders have overcoats, gold-headed canes or hats, which they would like to dispose of, the hall is a good place to leave them in—only the parties who acquire them are seldom humble enough to wear them by daylight. We hear of a great many feats of sleight-of-hand on the part of these peripatetics who fancy other people's property. Shortly since, a sincere-looking stranger came out of a gas-lighted basement with one of our neighbors' set of silver spoons—the open shutters, and the temporary absence of the girl, who had just run around the corner to get a pound of cheese for tea, and left the door ajar for convenience's sake, favoring the sincere man's enterprise. Our windows should grow tighter, and our doors more secure, as the times grow harder.

The Visit Deferred.

A few weeks ago, the London newspapers were didactic and moralizing on the promised (or threatened) visit of Louis Napoleon to the Queen of England. Suddenly, they have become suspiciously silent on the subject. They eulogize France, they praise the gallantry of French soldiers, but they do not indulge any anticipations of the pleasures and advantages to be gained from an Imperial visit. Perhaps we can throw some little light upon the subject.

One of Louis Napoleon's most anxious desires, since he became Emperor, ("by the Grace of God and the will of the French people,") has been to *appear* as one of the brotherhood of European rulers. The true cause of his enmity with Russia may probably be found in the fact that Nicholas took an unusually long time to answer the intimation of his having assumed the Imperial purple, and when he did reply, addressed the newly-pledged Emperor not as "Sir, my brother," but as "Sir, my friend." There was wit in the *bon mot* attributed to Louis Napoleon on this occasion. "This is very kind of the Czar, and more than complimentary, for we must take our *brothers* as we find them, but exercise our own judgment and indulge our own predilections in the choice of our *friends*."

With England it has been the especial desire of Louis Napoleon to stand well. He is understood to have fished very anxiously for an invitation to visit Queen Victoria. It is even said that he had insinuated an intention to "drop in" at Osborne House, (the royal marine residence in the Isle of Wight,) or to cruise about the Channel during one of Victoria's Summer excursions, fall in with the royal steam-yacht, (accidentally on purpose,) and then go on board and pay his respects to this "good sister of England." These hints, if given, were not acted upon—but Albert's recent visit to Boulogne was generally understood as a concession to Louis Napoleon's *amour propre*, which was somewhat wounded by the curt manner in which his personal advances were received by Queen Victoria.

Following this visit came the semi-official intimation that the State-rooms in Windsor Castle which were occupied by the Emperor Nicholas on his improvised flying visit of 1844, were being prepared, refurnished and redecorated, for Louis Napoleon and his *wife*,—that these *Imperial visitors* were to pass a week at Windsor, before Christmas,—that they were then to be the Queen's guests in London, for a similar period,—that they were to be feasted in Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and citizens,—and that, finally, they were to spend a few days at Osborne, and thence embark for France.

A very pretty programme. But nothing has come of it. Louis Napoleon and pretty Eugenie have not visited Victoria. Why?

Two reasons are assigned. The first, by the newspapers, states that the Queen and the Emperor are severally so grieved over the great losses which their respective armies have sustained in the East, that, while the war continues, they cannot think of entertaining

> Mirth that wrinkled Care derides,
> And Laughter holding both his sides.

The second, contained in private letters from London, distinctly declares that the Chartists (recollecting how Louis Napoleon volunteered to act as a special constable, to put down their public demonstration in April, 1848,) have placarded London with emphatic appeals to the masses to give "Napoleon the Murderer," (so do plain-spoken people call the hero of the *coup d'état*,) such a reception as he deserves.

Ernest Jones, Harney, Reynolds, Lovett, and other Chartist leaders, are said to be at the head of this anti-Napoleon movement, and, indeed, not to deny that they are. These leaders, men of energy and talent, (though not always ruled by judgment) are the friends and allies of the principal and most determined of the Continental refugees now in London. The British Government, our informant adds, sent Palmerston to Paris to state to Louis Napoleon, as delicately as possible, that he would do wisely to defer his visit, as such a reception as Haynau had would be extremely unpleasant, and could with difficulty be prevented—while mud, dead cats, antiquated eggs, and popular excitement were on hand.

We give the statement as it has reached us. Our own Special Correspondent, it may be remembered, gave us a similar intimation, a fortnight ago, as to the principal motive of the Palmerston visit. Our own opinion is that, on the whole, Louis Napoleon would *not* receive public insults in England, and that, if accompanied by his handsome wife, (for John Bull has some rude notions of gallantry,) he would probably meet with a favorable reception.

How Col. Steptoe is Esteemed in Utah.

When the last mail from Utah left, of course they had not heard of the appointment of Col. Steptoe to be Governor over the Territory and ruler over the Mormons. Elder Orson Hyde, very likely, would not have been so profuse in his praise of the Colonel if they had. It is a good token, however. If Brigham Young has the wise old head on his shoulders that we have credited him with, very likely he will have a revelation to the effect that a most excellent man and true friend of the Saints has been commissioned to relieve him of the troublesome duties of keeping Squash-head from stealing, and his red brethren from butchering the whites. The twenty-four years' experience that Mormonism claims has not been lost upon them. They do a great many foolish things, but most of their follies have a tendency to increase the numbers of their followers. It is not likely that they will decline admitting one who is so favorably thought of to their governorship—expecting, by ready surrender, to retain more power than by withstanding the President's appointment. But this is what Elder Hyde says, and Elder Hyde is an authority:

> Col. Steptoe, of the United States Army, with his command, is now in our Territory, and expects to Winter with us. This gentlemanly officer and his associates have the goodwill of our society, and have, thus far, acted in a manner becoming officers of their rank. The Colonel wishes his men to conform to the best principles and rules of moral society, and, if we mistake not, has given orders to this effect. Will the trading citizens of this town sell to the soldiers liquor, by which their own peace and that of their families may be disturbed? If they will, do not attach the blame to the officers, but to our own citizens, who, for paltry gain, will corrupt the soldiers, and themselves also, by a traffic that worketh death instead of life. So far as I am a witness, the officers and the men, with few exceptions, of the United States Army now in our midst, take extra pains to have all things move on happily and amicably, and it affords me pleasure to be able to bear this testimony in their behalf. It is hoped that all the citizens in the southern country will receive Col. Steptoe and his command with cordiality and kindness; for his high-minded and gentlemanly bearing merit this testimonial of our respect and esteem.
>
> Respectfully, ORSON HYDE.

☞ Business and pleasure unite in the Sacred Cause of the poor and unemployed, in the City, in these hard times, and harder Winter. Upon the suggestion of a number of the Ladies of New-York, a Public Ball is in preparation, to be given at the Academy of Music in the course of the present month, and to be so directed as to insure the largest pecuniary result to the benevolent object in view—the relief of the needy and the destitute. There was a substantial demonstration to this end on Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Haight, through a meeting of gentlemen, convened on the invitation of the ladies who originated the movement. It was well attended by the right sort of people for a hearty and profitable result, and the business was gone through with in the right spirit. The plan and terms of the management were thoroughly canvassed to the single purpose of serving the cause of benevolence through an elegant and popularly arranged entertainment. The tickets were fixed at a moderate price, and to all alike—the ladies, whose Ball it is to be, paying the same as the gentlemen. Mr. De Peyster Ogden, Judge Daly, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Horace Greeley, Mr. James Brooks, and other prominent citizens, took part in the discussion.

On the same evening a party of gentlemen conferred with Mr. Hackett on his proposed concert, with Grisi and Mario, in aid of the charities of the City. Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and it is expected that the musical festival will take place on Thursday or Friday of next week, at the Academy of Music, if the subscribers will give up their secured seats, which it is believed they will do in view of the benevolent object of the occasion.

Amusements.

Broadway Theater.—The severe indisposition of Mr. Harrison caused a suspension of *the operatic performances here on Friday* and Saturday last. They are resumed, however, to-night. The announcement will be received with satisfaction. This theatre is the only one that does not seem to be affected by the hard times. The benches have been crowded ever since the opening of the season.

The operatic drama of "Guy Mannering" will be rendered to-night, for the first time by these *artistes—Julia Mannering* by Louisa Pyne, *Harry Bertram* by Mr. Harrison, *Gabriel* by Mr. Borrani, and *Dominie Sampson* by Mr. Davidge.

Burton's Theater.—The manager invites his friends to begin the new year merrily, and to assist them in doing so, offers three pieces filled with fun. "Sophia's Supper," (new,) "The Nice Young Man," and "Apollo in New-York."

Wallack's Theater.—The two successful pieces, "The Sisters" and "A Gentleman from Ireland," together with the farce of the "Artful Dodger" will be performed here to-night. This strong bill includes all the principle artists of this excellently conducted establishment.

Niblo's Garden.—A capital programme here to-night. The second and third act of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," with Mad'lle Nau and Mr. S. Albyn in the principal parts. Afterwards a grand "Musical Olio," in which Miss Brienti, Mr. S. Albyn and Mr. Irving will appear; then a Grand Overture by the fine orchestra under Baker, and for a conclusion the laughable extravaganza called, "The Savage and the Maiden."

On Wednesday there will be a Benefit for the *suffering poor of New-York.*

Metropolitan Theater.—Performances here to-day at 2 o'clock, and in the evening at 7. Good bill on both occasions.

To-morrow, Mr. Buchanan, the tragedian, commences an engagement with "Hamlet."

Barnum's Museum.—Performances here during the day and night, commencing at 10½ A. M. See bills.

George Christy and Wood's Minstrels, No. 472 Broadway.—An admirable bill to-night. Geo. Christy in some of his funniest impersonations.

Buckley's, No. 539 Broadway.—The exceedingly successful burlesque of "Somnambula" will be repeated to-night with innumerable other items in the African way.

Perham's, No. 663 Broadway. Performances here afternoon and evening; the burlesque of "Don Giovanni," comic dancing, sentimental and negro singers, &c.

Items.

Mme. Grisi and Signor Mario sing three times this week in Philadelphia—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; admission three dollars.

Miss Makeah has been performing at Philadelphia, and has created a decided impression on the critical of that city.

Mr. Bennett, of the new Boston Theatre, has made quite a "hit" in "Richard III."

Mrs. Farren's benefit took place at the National Theatre, Boston, on Friday night. Her engagement has been a most successful one.

Mr. Henry Farren has been seriously indisposed in New-Orleans, but the *Picayune* of that city states that he has been pronounced convalescent, and will proceed in a few days to Mobile, where he is engaged to appear at Field's Theatre.

George Holland has taken the American Theatre, New-Orleans, and opened it on Wednesday night last with an excellent company, mostly of those engaged for Placide's Varieties.

Miss Phebe Knowles, "late waiting maid to Miss Susan Dennin," has taken to the stage, and is playing with great success at Oswego.

There is a project on foot for the erection of a large and commodious opera house and concert-room on Broadway, on the site recently burned down, where Wood's minstrels were. There is ample room, as the lots extend through to Crosby-street. So says the Musical *Gazette* of yesterday.

Mrs. Macready, the talented American actress, will give a course of Dramatic Readings, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next, at Stuyvesant Institute; the proceeds of which she has generously proffered for the relief of those out of employment. We hope they will be well attended.

This evening, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway commence a fortnight's engagement at the Museum, Boston. They open with "Ingomar," and, from their united talents, are likely to make a hit in the city of notions.

Miss Agnes Robertson had a benefit and concluded her engagement at Savannah on Monday evening last.

Madame Rose de Vries gave a farewell concert in Cincinnati on Monday evening last. She has been in this country six years, and is about returning to Europe.

Van Amburgh, the "lion tamer," has a flourishing menagerie lying at the foot of Canal-street, New-Orleans. He daily, as usual, enters the cages of various "varmint."

Madame Bishop has been playing "Fra Diavolo" to the *Zerlina* of Mrs. Sinclair, at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco. Neither of them got much praise from the critics.

A correspondent at San Francisco sends us the following, under date of Dec. 1, in reference to the new American Theatre in that city, then about to be opened by Mr. Neafie: "The building is of brick, with mastic finish, and located on Sansome-street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the town. It is fifty-five feet front on Sansome, by one hundred and sixty feet on Halleck-street—the main entrance being on Sansome. The stage (which is by far the largest in the State) is sixty-seven feet in depth, and a width of thirty-eight feet proscenium. The stage is lighted by suspended gas burners, which, I understand, is a saving, besides protecting the eye from a most fatal disease, produced by the effects of intense light. *The scenery was painted by Mr. Sefton, son of* John Sefton, Esq., of Niblo's. The auditory is conveniently arranged, having eight private boxes, two dress circles, a parquette, a family circle and gallery. It will easily seat fifteen hundred persons, and can accommodate two thousand. The whole design is decidedly elegant, and strikes the eye principally from its gorgeousness and brilliancy, at the same time it is without the flash which usually characterizes the theatres at the East. The open spaces between the graceful lines formed by the front of the boxes and the dress circle, are filled with all kinds of ornaments, wreaths, bas reliefs, emblems, &c., which is rendered by the peculiar direction of light, surpassing fine. Taken merely as a work of art, the building, as a whole, reflects great credit on the designer and builder, A. P. Petit, Esq. The Theatre will be under the sole control of J. A. J. Neafie, Esq., who, it is perhaps too superfluous to remark, has the best wishes of our play-goers. A gentleman of high tone in the private walks of life, and an actor with scarcely a rival on the American or European boards, with one of the best stock companies in the United States, it would be somewhat remarkable if he did not succeed. Mr. J. W. Thoman is the stage manager, and will conduct, as heretofore, everything under his charge in a superior manner. The Theatre opens with "The Rivals," concluding with "The Two Bonnycastles." Michael Phelan, who is known to many New-Yorkers, has taken the Union Hotel.—*Sunday Times.*

Distressing Case of Poverty and Suicide.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Coroner Gamble was called to investigate a distressing case—the suicide of an Irish emigrant, named John Murphy. The wife of the deceased gave her evidence, in substance, as follows:

They arrived here last August in the ship *Foster*, from Liverpool, with five children. They succeeded in getting along very well until within the last two months. The deceased had been employed in the establishment of Messrs. Benjamin & Noe, corner of Cherry and Catharine-streets, but they having no more work for him, he was discharged. He tried very long to obtain work, but without success. Finding his family in a starving condition, it affected him so at times he was out of his mind. The porter of Benjamin & Noe, who resided in the same building, informed Mr. Noe of their condition, when he requested Conner to go with them to the office of the Committee of Relief for the Poor of the Seventh Ward. Murphy would not consent to this, nor would his wife go. Yesterday afternoon, however, she yielded to her necessities, and went with Conner to one of the Committee, who resided in Market-street, but not finding him in, they were requested to call at 7½ o'clock. She then returned to her residence, No. 206 Water-street, where, on entering the room, she heard a noise in the bedroom, and inquiring of the children where their father was, they said he was lying down in the bedroom. She went to go in, and found the bed just in front of the door, and on looking in one corner, she discovered him on his knees, with his hands together as if praying, and his throat cut in a horrible manner. He could just manage to speak, and on seeing his wife he cried out—"Oh Sarah! oh, Sarah!" She immediately called for help, and removed him into the front room, and kept a cloth to his wound, in hopes of saving his life until a doctor was sent for.

A physician was soon in attendance, and by his advice the sufferer was conveyed to the City Hospital, but only survived a few moments after his arrival there. At the time of the suicide the youngest child of the deceased was starving upon the bed, having had nothing to eat for two days, and during the inquest upon the father, the mother received news of its death. The deceased John Murphy, came to his death by cutting his throat with a razor, while laboring under a temporary derangement of mind, consequent upon his destitute condition.

The deceased was 45 years of age, and a tailor by trade. He was a fine looking man, and appeared to have seen better days. The Coroner desired us to call the attention of the Poor Committee of the Seventh Ward to the distressing condition of the remaining members of this unhappy family. They may be found at No. 206 Water-street.

To the Ladies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please beg the multitude of ladies who read your paper and who expect to see their friends on the 1st of January, to be ready early on that occasion. We only ask one day in 365, let us have it all.

Very many last January were not in the parlor at 11 o'clock. When are we to make our first call? We are anxious to see the ladies, creation's sweetest roses, but how can we if the fair ones are not ready? Yours, THE MULTITUDE.

Alleged Murder on the High Seas—Investigation Before U. S. Commissioner E. B. Stilwell, Esq., and Discharge of the Accused.

John Hughes, second mate of the ship *Lady Franklin*, was brought before Mr. Stilwell, United States Commissioner, on Saturday last, on a charge of having murdered Joseph Lewis, a seaman on board that vessel, while on the high seas. Mr. Dunning appeared for the defence.

But one witness, James Trainor, a seaman on board of the *Lady Franklin*, was produced. His evidence being insufficient to justify a committal, the prisoner was discharged.

Case of Dr. Graham.

In the case of Dr. Graham an order was obtained, it will be recollected, almost immediately after trial, staying proceedings, and the necessary measures were taken by him to appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court. Last week, by consent, and at the request of Dr. Graham, and on motion of Mr. Whiting, one of his counsel, an order was entered vacating the order staying proceedings. Dr. Graham will, of course, go immediately to State Prison, and commence to serve the term for which he is sentenced. This looks a little as though the new District Attorney intended in his new capacity to obtain from the Governor that freedom for Dr. Graham which as his counsel he was unable to obtain from the Jury.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the Chair.

The Board held a special meeting, at 2 P. M. Saturday. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

BILLS PAID.

Of the Pearl Hose Co., No. 28, for repairs done to their house, $120.

REPORTS ACCEPTED AND ADOPTED.

In favor of appropriating for the use of the Governors of the Almshouse, for the year 1855, $613,450 in obedience to the requirements of the Charter.

In favor of appropriating to the Board of Education for 1855 the sum of $956,010.

Salary raised—Of Mr. Hoffman, Crier of the Superior Court, from $700 to $800.

The business having all been disposed of the Board adjourned *sine die.*

Anti-Slavery Lecture.

Rev. Henry W. Bellows will deliver the Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle to-morrow evening. Mr. Bellows proposes to "cross-question" the "Pro-Slavery Testimony of the Northern Conscience."

Ocean Bank Fraud.

Judge Beebe gave his decision in this case on Saturday evening. Mr. McGuckin was held to bail in the sum of $25,000, in default of which he was remanded to the Tombs.

Ice in our Rivers.

Large quantities of drift ice made its appearance in our rivers and bays yesterday, but we hear of no damage sustained thereby.

☞ The new Administration will take the reins of the City Government to-day.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of December to the 30th day of December, 1854. [illegible]

[illegible]

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

City Inspector's Office, [illegible]

Diabolical Murder and Robbery.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Naugatuck, Conn., Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

Our usually quiet village has been this morning the scene of an uncommon excitement. The house of Henry Shard was entered by some one last night—his wife rendered insensible by a blow from a hammer, the throat of his infant child cut from ear to ear, and a tin trunk containing $200 taken from the house. Mr. Shard was in another room with one of his children, and although he heard a noise, did not let it trouble him, thinking it was the cow about in the door-yard. He also heard his wife speak, but seems not to have been aroused by it. When he did awake his attention was first drawn to the fact that the doors were all open. Arousing a man who lived in the same house, they armed themselves, supposing some robber still to be in the house. They found the window at the head of Mrs. Shard's bed open and a cask, on which the murderer must have stepped, as the window is six feet from the ground. It was undoubtedly done about 3 o'clock. Mr. Shard had been threatened by two Irishmen, one of whom is already under arrest. Every means has been taken to prevent the murderer's escape from town. A large meeting of the citizens this morning authorized the Selectmen to offer $500 reward for the detection of the villain. Mrs. Shard will undoubtedly recover, although her skull was fractured.

P. S.—Later developments render it probable that the person arrested will be discharged as innocent.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

This being New-Year's Day the Courts will be closed, and all orders and other processes will be returnable on Tuesday.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

Supreme Court Circuit—Nos. 263, 657, 1125, 1133, to 1136, 1150 to 1165, 2742 to 2756. Judges Mitchell and Morris will preside.

Superior Court—The first forty causes [illegible].

Common Pleas—Nos. 1 to 11, 12 to 16.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARIS HATS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED PER SHIP *Advance*, direct from our Paris Manufacturer, our usual supply of Superfine French Hats, of the newest modes, and this day place them on sale.
LEARY & CO., Importers and Dealers in Hats, Astor House, Broadway.

R. R. R. No. 10.
TWO CHILDREN CURED OF FEVER AND AGUE BY HALF A BOTTLE OF R. R. RELIEF! [illegible] Radway's Ready Relief [illegible]
Each bottle and box of the R. R. R. must bear the fac-simile signature of RADWAY & CO.
N. B.—R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up-stairs, New-York.

IN RETIRING FROM BUSINESS I BEG TO ANnounce to my friends, the ladies and public in general, that I have sold out my entire stock to the well-known popular firm of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. [illegible]
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 136 Spring-st., first store from Greene-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT CHANCE for buyers of holiday presents and the musical generally. [illegible]
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE IMMENSE CROWDS who have daily thronged the great Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, the past week, [illegible]
H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the recent destruction by fire of the rear of the great Fancy Store of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, the entire stock [illegible]
H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

KNOX AND THE HOLIDAYS—IT IS NOW GENerally understood that no man is more capable of supplying the wants of the public than KNOX, the Hatter. [illegible]

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books and papers consumed in one of them. [illegible] Very suitable for New-Year's presents. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st.
The only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

NOTICE.—AS WE WISH TO MAKE ROOM FOR A large stock of Clothing [illegible] DEVLIN & JESSUP, [illegible]

1855.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c. [illegible] RICH & LOUTREL, [illegible] No. 61 William-st., near Cedar-st.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF FURS.—DARK RUSSIAN MINK Capes and Cuffs for $15, $25, and $30; [illegible]
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—THE INCONTESTED—THE incontestable superiority of this article for restoring and beautifying the human hair [illegible] LYON, [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, [illegible] SILAS C. HERRING, Water and Pine-sts.

Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor.

A large meeting of gentlemen was held, by [illegible], at [illegible] on Saturday evening, December 30, to devise means [illegible] for the relief of the poor, on which occasion James De Peyster Ogden, Esq., was called to the chair, and Edward S. Gould, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

[illegible] W. Gerard, Esq., opened the meeting [illegible] address, accompanied by the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

[illegible] number of charitable ladies of our City, wishing to aid in relieving the present distress of the [illegible] and unemployed, have suggested the expediency of a Public Ball to be given as soon as the [illegible] arrangements can be made, and to be so [illegible] as to secure the largest possible pecuniary result.

In pursuance of this suggestion, and having now [illegible] the request of the ladies from whom it emanated, we do hereby Resolve:

I. That the plan proposed [illegible] equally our thanks, [illegible] and our hearty cooperation.

[illegible] the most eligible place for giving this entertainment is the Academy of Music.

[illegible]

VI. That the proceeds of the Ball be distributed to such benevolent organization or organizations, and in such proportions, as shall hereafter be determined upon by the Board of Managers.

VII. That the entertainment proposed be entitled the "Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor."

In pursuance of the third resolution, the following gentlemen were named as

MANAGERS.

[illegible]	Charles A. Stetson,	John W. Hamersley,
[illegible]	J. A. Westervelt,	Jas. Watson Webb,
[illegible]	Robt. B. Minturn,	R. Robt. Winthrop,
[illegible]	William Chauncey,	[illegible] Macomb,
[illegible]	Horace Greeley,	John C. Stevens,
[illegible]	Charles P. Daly,	Wm. B. Babcock,
[illegible]	Junius T. Stagg,	H. J. Redfield,
[illegible]	William B. Astor,	H. J. Raymond,
[illegible]	James Phalen,	Hickson W. Field,
[illegible]	E. K. Haight,	Jr.
[illegible]	William Schermerhorn,	George Bancroft,
[illegible]	John Jay,	Sidney Brooks,
[illegible]	John Bigelow,	Ogden Hoffman,
[illegible]	Wm. H. Paine,	Alfred Craven,
[illegible]	Gould Hoyt,	Royal Phelps,
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wm. H. Jones,
[illegible]	A. B. Robertson,	D. Dudley Field,
[illegible]	[illegible] Delafield,	Robert J. Hone,
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jacob Little,
[illegible]	[illegible]	Robt. Emmett, Jr.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Joshua Coit,
[illegible]	Winthrop Chanler,	Henry Ward,
[illegible]	P. Lorillard,	Chauncey D. Hurd
[illegible]	C. Fenno Winthrop,	T. C. T. Buckley,
[illegible]	Saml. B. Ruggles,	T. B. Foster,
[illegible]	A. Suydam,	George Baxter,
[illegible]	James Brooks,	Geo. W. Brown,
[illegible]	M. Livingston,	Chas. A. Dana,
[illegible]	Saml Nicoll,	George Bolden,
[illegible]	Wickham Hoffman,	Dr. [illegible] Kissam,
[illegible]	John Cochran,	John D. Wolfe,
[illegible]	Wm. H. Treadwell,	Simeon Draper,
[illegible]	Saml. Whitney,	James E. Poll,
[illegible]	Major Kearney,	Capt. Drayton,
[illegible]	Henry A. Coit,	John P. Marsh,
[illegible]	Wm. B. Duncan,	

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, (Jan. 4,) where and when the above managers are requested punctually to attend without further notice.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman.

Edward S. Gould, Secretary.

Disaster.

The schooner G. Russel, Woorers, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston with a cargo of coal, while trying to get through Hell Gate yesterday, struck a rock on Coach Point and immediately sunk. It is supposed the vessel and cargo will be a total loss. Capt. W[illegible] had a Pilot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—[illegible] everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, [illegible] and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at [illegible] low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting [illegible] in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

[illegible] Redding's Russia Salve.—25 Cents a Box. [illegible] Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York, and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

[illegible] Boots [illegible] Goods, made to order by A. BAKER, No. [illegible] are made of the best French Calfskin, with [illegible] Double-Sole Boots, $4; Water-Proof Boots, $4 50; [illegible] French Patent Leather Boots, made to order. [illegible] Give them a trial.

[illegible] Crystal Palace.—The Crystal Palace will be open New-Year's Day, and be happy to see the public, at a small charge. [illegible]

[illegible] Relief for the Poor of the Fourth Ward.—[illegible] residents of the [illegible] Ward met at French's [illegible] on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, when, on motion, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN was called to the Chair, and JOSEPH [illegible] was appointed Secretary, when it was unanimously [illegible] that the residents of the Ward be earnestly requested to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the Shakespeare Hotel, corner of William and [illegible], for the purpose of organizing a Relief Association [illegible] the poor of the Ward.

[illegible]	John Avery,	Wm. Brown,
[illegible]	[illegible] Coyle,	J. Coleman,
[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Oliver,
[illegible]	[illegible] Dougherty,	M. Gunderson,
[illegible]	[illegible] Donnelly,	James Upton,
[illegible]	[illegible]	P. Worth,
[illegible]	Jas. Gaskin,	P. McCarthy,
[illegible]	[illegible] Tickler,	P. Healy,
[illegible]	[illegible] Lyons,	J. French,
[illegible]	J. Ogden,	Ald. Wm. Baird.
[illegible]	J. [illegible]	

A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Chairman.

[illegible], Secretary.

The above signers are requested to attend a preliminary [illegible] at French's Hotel on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

[illegible] Relief for the Poor—SIXTEENTH WARD.—The undersigned invite the citizens of this Ward, who are [illegible] to devise means to relieve the sufferings of the poor [illegible] during the inclement season, to meet next [illegible] EVENING, 3d day of January, at 7 P. M., [illegible] room of Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. [illegible]

Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Geo. F. Cammann, M. D.,
Alexander W. Bradford,	John D. Ogden, M. D.,
[illegible] Willmerding,	Lewis Gregory,
[illegible] Christy,	Jerome Finch,
[illegible] Wells,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
[illegible] Cushman,	John N. Genin,
[illegible] Fairbanks,	Edward P. Clark.

[illegible] Mutual Industrial Home Association, No. [illegible]—At a meeting of this Association held at [illegible] Hall, Dec. 28, 1854, it was unanimously resolved [illegible] towards obtaining legal advice as to the course to be pursued for striking out the building [illegible].

Mr. Jacob Labagh was appointed Treasurer. All those who did not pay on that evening are requested to call immediately on the Treasurer and settle, in order that prompt action may be had in the matter, and they included in the benefits to be derived therefrom. By order of the Association,

JACOB LABAGH, Treasurer,

No. 67 North Moore-st., corner Hudson-st., or 77 Duane-st., near Broadway.

[illegible] Sunday School Anniversary.—In accordance [illegible] vote taken by the audience, the Sabbath School connected with the Holding Mission M. E. Church will repeat their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. [illegible], consisting of speaking, singing, duetts, &c. Doors open at 6 o'clock P. M.; exercises to commence at 7. Admission [illegible] cents; proceeds to be appropriated to the Poor.

N. B.—Church decorated with evergreens, &c., for the occasion.

[illegible] Mercantile Library Association.—The concluding Lecture of the Scientific Course will be delivered by Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS of Boston, at Clinton Hall, on [illegible] EVENING, Jan. [illegible], at 8 o'clock. Subject—Coal. [illegible]

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, } Lecture
FRANK W. BALLARD, } Committee.
JOHN CREBAR. }

[illegible] Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock [illegible] thoroughly tested for the last five years, [illegible] become a general standard family medicine [illegible] for the complete cure of dyspepsia, [illegible] scrofula, cancer, [illegible] arising from an impure [illegible] Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, [illegible] C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. [illegible] Quart bottles, price $1.

[illegible] Annual Meeting of the members of the [illegible] Library Association will be held in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, [illegible] The election for officers of [illegible] for the ensuing year will be held in the [illegible] Building, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16. The polls will [illegible] at 8 A. M., and close at 9 P. M. By order of the [illegible]

HENRY A. THOMAS, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

[illegible] In Accordance with a Unanimous Vote [illegible] by the audience, the Sunday School attached to the [illegible] M. E. Church [illegible] will repeat their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1855, [illegible] singing, dialogues, solos, &c. Doors open at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Admission [illegible] Proceeds to be appropriated to the poor.

[illegible] Lectures, 1854–5.—FIRST COURSE.—[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—[illegible]

[illegible] BRANT [illegible]

J. A. [illegible], Chairman.

[illegible] Treadwell [illegible]—Will meet at the house of DAVID TREADWELL, [illegible] the 8th of January, [illegible] The members are requested to attend. [illegible]

[illegible] TREADWELL, Secretary.

[illegible] South Williamsburg Village Association.—A meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 155 Bowery. Members and others interested are requested to be present.

JOHN WILSON, President.

Chas. Towne, Secretary.

[illegible] Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS. Subject—The Pro-Slavery Testimony of the Northern Conscience Cross-questioned. Admittance 25 cents.

[illegible] Western Farm League.—A meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1855, at No. 165 Bowery. All members and those interested are invited to be present.

J. W. FIELD, President.

[illegible] Mrs. Partington will receive calls on NEW-YEAR'S EVENING, at her present abode, CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a German, as bookkeeper, assistant or clerk, in a wholesale business. The best of City reference given. Address to V. T. MAGNIN & GUEDIN, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a German, as salesman, or clerk in a retail store or wholesale business. He can give the best of City references. Address to V. T. MAGNIN & GUEDIN, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—She must understand hair-dressing, altering of dresses, &c., and be capable of doing all kinds of fine sewing. She must also be able to bring unexceptionable testimonials as to character and qualifications from her last place. None other need apply. Wages liberal. Address a note to Mrs. H. Mansion House, Brooklyn.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A good salesman thoroughly acquainted with the dry goods business, a native of this State, in which he has an extensive acquaintance with country merchants, wants a situation from the opening of the coming Spring's trade. If desired, would "drum" for his employer a month at his own expense in Central and Western New-York, before entering upon the duties of the situation. The best of references given. Address JOHN JOHNSON, Times Office.

WANTED.—In a Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing House a young man, 18 to 20 years of age, able and willing to work. Also, a boy 16 years of age. Address, in their own handwriting, with address, Box No. 1,868 Post-Office.

CHILD WANTED.—A promising girl, 10 to 12 years of age, may find a desirable home with a respectable and intelligent family who wish to adopt one as a daughter. Address COMFORT, at the office of this paper.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant nurse, for a baby. The very best of reference required. No. 110 5th-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A gentlemanfully competent to teach music, to commence on the 8th January. Address MUSIC, No. 12 Clinton-place.

JOHN YOUNG.—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—With a suite of furnished front rooms, in a private family, can be obtained for a gentleman and wife in 28th-st., near 4th-av. Dinner at 5 o'clock. A note to Box No. 18, Post-Office, will receive early attention.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 123 West 25th-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A handsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom on the second floor, and one single room, with board, can be obtained at No. 263 5th-av., corner of 32d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also room without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 37 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

ROOMS TO LET.—To single gentlemen, handsomely furnished rooms with all the modern improvements, in a new English basement house, four doors west of Broadway, in 9th-st., south side, middle house, with or without board in a private family.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 829 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Rent, $150 per annum.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Skirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 120 9th-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, MERINOS,
And all kinds of
DRESS GOODS.
LYONS & JONES, No. 277 Hudson-st.,
(Between Canal and Spring-sts.)
N. B.—Embroideries, &c. Good Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d.

FIRST AND ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR CHAIRS
AWARDED TO
M. W. KING & SON,
PATENT CHAIR MAKERS,
Nos. 465 and 467 Broadway.

First Revolving Chairs, Recumbent Revolving Chairs, Self-Acting Extension Recumbent Chairs, Dentists' Chairs, Improved Invalid Wheel Chairs, Branch Reading and Writing Desks, and every variety of Mechanical Chairs, for comfort and convenience. Also, by permission, manufacturers of Major Searle's (U. S. A.) Traveling Invalid Chair.

M. W. KING.
W. H. HALLICK, New-York.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A Handsome Velvet Cloak for $25.
A Handsome Rich Satin Cloak from $16 to $20.
Moire Antique, richly trimmed with velvet and fringe, $[illegible].
Cloth Cloaks from $[illegible] to $16, reduced to nearly half their original prices. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

BRUSSELS POINT LACES.—MILLER & GRANT, No. 271 Broadway, are selling point à l'Aiguille, Valenciennes, Honiton and Chantilly laces, at prices much below former seasons; their stock of black thread veils are unequaled in style and prices; also Paris, St. Gaul, and Glasgow embroideries of every description. N. B.—Several articles of a new description of lace just invented. M. & G. being the exclusive agents for it.

AUCTION SALES.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF SALE—FANCY GOODS, &c.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 3 and 4, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, Nos. 29 Pine and 22 Cedar-sts., a choice collection of bronze and organic clocks, shades and stands, candelabras, card-receivers, coupees, &c.; China decorated and painted vases, colognes, card-receivers, statuettes, fruit-basket, inkstands with bisque figures, colognes, jewel caskets, decorated tea and coffee sets, richly decorated coffee-cups, dinner and dessert sets; also, decorated bisque figures, colognes, jewel stands, statuettes, Bohemian glass vases, card-receivers, colognes, decanters, wines, &c.; also, silver-plated tea-services, toddy-kettles, coffee-urns, castors, flint cut bottles, cake-baskets; tea, table, and dessert spoons and forks, toddy-ladles, sugar scoops and tongs, balance-handled knives. The goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday next.

For other Auction Sales, see Sixth Page.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over [illegible] years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st.; and retailed by all respectable druggists.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.—This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
ROBERT PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Pentz,	David S. Mills,	Jacob Little,
Rich'd F. Carman,	Marsh. O. Roberts,	Am. C. Kingsland,
John R. Pelton,	Ramsay Crooks,	Henry L. Pierson,
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Alfred Pluskett,	John Garcia,	Nathan Babcock,
Geo. S. Doughty,	C. W. Burnham,	Wm. J. Johnson,
Henry [illegible],	[illegible]	[illegible] Lebens,
[illegible]	[illegible] Delmonico,	Geo. [illegible] Morewood,
[illegible] Plunkett,	Austin S. Pitts,	John [illegible] Livingston,
Abr. Van Nostrand,	Solomon [illegible],	John [illegible] Boyd,
W. A. [illegible] Van Duzer,	Thos. J. Van Riet,	C. F. Lindsley,
Robert Hogan,	[illegible] Mills,	Chas. R. Hall,
Jos. F. Briggs,	Chs. W. Livingston,	Hiram Anderson,
	Wm. W. Burtis.	

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN K. CURTIS,
LATE WITH D. MARLEY,

Begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has bought out the entire Stock of the late F. B. Crump, No. 35 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway, consisting of a rich and fashionable assortment of

JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, FANCY ARTICLES, MANTEL CLOCKS, &c., &c.

All of which he now offers at greatly reduced prices. Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, Knives and Spoons in cases, Gold Lockets, Pencils, &c., &c., suitable for presents.

A large collection of
OLD AND RARE GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS.

N. B.—Watches, Jewelry and Silverware repaired with dispatch. Clocks kept in order by the year.

WINES, BRANDIES, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEYS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA PORTER, SCOTCH, BURTON AND PHILADELPHIA ALES.
Of most Popular Brands.
CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
In quantities to suit purchasers, at moderate prices. Terms cash.
N. B.—*Champagne Wines, Cordials, Liquors, Cigars, &c.*
JOHN J. STAFF,
No. 290 Broadway, *corner of Anthony-st.*

PLATED COFFEE URNS AND KETTLES.
FOR SALE BY
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

OPEN ON THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.	
Warranted perfect time-keepers from	$150 to $300
COOPER WATCHES,	
Duplex and Levers from	125 to 375
INDEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses	125 to 250
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,	
Which run eight days with one winding	140 to 185
ENAMEL WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in hunting cases	35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in magic cases	65 to 350
MAGIC WATCHES,	
Which change into three different watches	100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,	
And turns the hands without a key	85 to 143
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.	
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes	$25
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS	30
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies	35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases	35
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as	16
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as	14
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets	$15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $2 to $35; Pins, $3 to $25;	
Bracelets	5 00 to 80 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains	10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains	10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains	20 00 to 45 00
Gold Fob Chains	6 00 to 35 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings	3 50 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys	1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys	1 50 to 6 00
Gold Fob Seals	2 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 5 00
Gold Pencils	1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 50 to 16 00
Diamond Rings	7 00 to 250 00
Diamond Earrings	100 00 to 200 00
Diamond Pins	15 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses	3 00 to 10 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones	2 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	2 50 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set	1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair	5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses	1 75 to 6 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set	5 00 to 7 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set	12 00 to 21 00
Silver Tableforks, per set	12 00 to 22 00
Silver Cups for Children	6 00 to 15 00
Silver Napkin Rings, each	1 50 to 3 50
Gold Armlets for children, per pair	2 50 to 6 00
Plain Gold Rings	75 to 3 00
Chased Gold Rings	1 00 to 6 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops	[illegible]
Gold Scarf Pins	1 00 to 7 00

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.

GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS	$8 00 to $45 00
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS	10 00 to 25 00
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS	12 00 to 26 00
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS	12 00 to 46 00
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS	16 00 to 38 00
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS	17 00 to 42 00
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS	18 00 to 36 00
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS	11 00 to 45 00
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS	16 00 to 36 00
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS	24 00 to 56 00
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS	27 00 to 70 00

And all other styles, for sale at less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

NOTICE.—NOTICIA.—ANZEIGE.—NOTTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

Shawls, Scarfs, Dress Goods and Novel, Curious and Useful Articles for Holiday Presents.

Shawls, Die shonsten, [illegible] Seidenstoffe, [illegible]

Les Châles [illegible] Articles des Curiosités et Utiles pour Etrennes.

Mantas chales y mercaderías para vestidos, y objectos nuevos de curiosidad y utilidad para presentes en los dias de fiestas.

GIFT BOOKS, ANNUALS, &c.—The largest assortment of Annuals, Albums, Gift Books, Juvenile and Toy Books, Papier Mache and Rosewood Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Reticules, Fancy Boxes, Card Receivers, Pearl and Ivory Tablets, Port-Monnaies, Card Cases, Souvenirs, Paper Weights, Bisque Figures, China Ornaments, Backgammon and Checker Boards, Dominoes, Games, Dissecting Maps, Puzzles, Pocket Cutlery, Paper Flowers, Motto Papers and Verses, Children's Tea Sets, Fancy Stationery, &c., &c., together with all kinds of holiday presents, at Biggar's old stand, No. 60 Canal-st., near Broadway.

JACOB SMITH, Jr., Successor.

HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES, from	$20 to $[illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 30
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	12 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS OF ALL STYLES for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz:

GOLD AND CHASED	pair $2 50 to $12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED	pair 3 00 to 9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL	pair 4 50 to 8 00
GOLD AND ENAMEL	pair 4 00 to 10 00
GOLD AND GARNET	pair 6 50 to 9 00
GOLD AND MOURNING	pair 6 50 to 10 00
GOLD AND AGATE	pair 3 00 to 4 00
GOLD AND CORNELION	pair 3 00 to 6 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

ARTISTIC PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Amongst the numberless gifts for the holidays, none can be more appropriate than a beautiful Engraving, or if intended for the young, a handsome box of water colors, colored crayons, a sketch book, &c., will be decidedly more welcome than most any other present. The most suitable selections of such articles can be found at the establishment of W. SCHAUS, wholesale and retail printseller and artists' colorman, No. 302 Broadway, second floor.

THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.—I shall offer to the public the coming HOLIDAYS a fine assortment of useful and ornamental PRESENTS, consisting of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, and a variety of small and less expensive articles.

WM. S. TARBELL, No. 395 Broadway,
Late of the firm of A. C. Benedict & Co.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Coffee urns, tea trays, waiters, castors, table cutlery, fire sets, fancy baskets, skates, sleighs, bird cages, and fancy hardware, selling off very cheap at SIMPSON & CO'S House Furnishing Store, No. 98 Canal-st., between Greene and Wooster.

FINE CANDIES.—Wholesale and retail, for the holidays. Sugar toys of all kinds, fine mottoes, cracking kisses, almonds, plums, Vanilla cream, &c. Fine French bonbons, with a large variety of sweet things, suitable for the holidays, by STEWART & BUSSING, No. 233 Pearl-st.

LADIES WHO WISH THEIR HANDS SOFT AND WHITE for the Holidays, should buy a pair of India rubber gloves. Ladies' and gent's lined rubber gloves, for cold and wet weather, may be found at all the rubber stores. The trade only supplied at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Gold pens and gold and silver pencil cases, of entire new and beautiful design, at our stores, No. 277 Broadway and No. 12 Maiden-lane.

A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 381, dated New-York, Aug. 26, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed.)

DANIEL B. FEARING, 5th-av., corner 15th-st.

LOST.—On Friday evening at the Academy of Music, or very near the Irving-place entrance, an OPERA GLASS, of about medium size, mounted in plain black. The finder may receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving the same with the subscriber.

JOHN D. SKIDMORE,
No. 295 Fourth-st., a few doors west of the Bowery.

LOST.—On Thursday morning, 28th inst., in one of the 14th-st. and 5th-av. stages, a small PAPER PACKAGE, containing the cover of a silver sugar bowl, a small silver lamp for urn, and the stand of a table caster. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 147 Chambers-st.

BOYD, WILKIN & CO.

LOST.—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 29, in a Broadway omnibus, a bundle containing a dress pattern of Silk, striped black and crimson. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 320 Front-st., N. Y.

LOST.—On Saturday morning, supposed in Cortlandt-st., a steel bead purse, containing a gold thimble, cameo pin, and a small sum of money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 63 Beekman-st.

LOST.—On Tuesday evening, either in the Academy of Music or in its immediate vicinity, an OPERA-GLASS mounted in tortoise-shell. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 197 West-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Will be ready at 11 o'clock:
A SPLENDID NUMBER.
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JANUARY.
CONTENTS.

ANDREW JACKSON. Illustrated by Seventeen Engravings.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
THE DEAD SEA, SODOM AND GOMORRAH. With Map, after De Saulcy.
CAPTAIN OBSTINATE.
PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF ROMANOFF.
A TRAGEDY IN MARRIED LIFE.
THE NEWCOMES. By W. M. THACKERAY. With seven Illustrations, by DOYLE.
CHAPTER XLII. Injured Innocence.
CHAPTER XLIII. Returns to Some Old Friends.
CHAPTER XLIV. In which Mr. Charles Honeyman appears in an amiable light.
THE LADY'S REVENGE.
MY SON, SIR!
THE SINGER'S DREAM.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
LITERARY NOTICES.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.
THE VILLAGE SCHOOL.
ILLUSTRATIONS—The Smile—The Frown.
FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS (Furnished by BRODIE in advance of their appearance).—Home Dress and Child's Costume—Cape—Victorine—Muff—Cuffs.

The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE respectfully announce that among the Articles now in preparation for publication during the present year are the following brilliant and attractive series of papers:

I. BIOGRAPHIES OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS, illustrated from Original Drawings by our most eminent Artists. The Biography of ANDREW JACKSON, in the present number, is the first of the series, which will include the principal heroes of our two wars with Great Britain. Among the Articles already prepared are Biographies of PUTNAM and MARION.

II. ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN SCENERY, LIFE, AND MANNERS. The Article "Virginia Illustrated," in the December number, will give an idea of the scope and design of this series. Papers and illustrations have been engaged from our most accomplished authors and artists. They will present in succession delineations of the scenery and local peculiarities of every section of our country.

III. THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES. This series will be prepared by the Author of the papers already published upon "Sugar" and "Cotton." The illustrations will comprise the most interesting features in the cultivation and preparation of our principal agricultural staples.

IV. NARRATIVES OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPEDITIONS. This series will embrace accounts of the principal Exploring Expeditions sent out from this country. They will, in all cases, be prepared from papers, and illustrated by drawings, furnished by those who have taken part in the enterprises. The first article of this series, which will appear in the number for March, will contain a detailed narrative of the "Darien Expedition," under charge of Lieutenant STRAIN, whose sufferings from starvation and thrilling adventures have already been mentioned in our record. This will be followed by accounts of various other expeditions in different parts of Central and Southern America.

V. VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND SKETCHES in various parts of the world. In this department papers have been engaged, and are now prepared, and in course of preparation, by different authors, relating to China, Madras, Java, the Malay Countries, Russia, and Brazil. No expense will be spared to produce for the articles a series of superb illustrations, in most cases after drawings by the authors themselves.

VI. SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS SKETCHES IN EUROPE, by the accomplished and spirited author of "Sights and Principles Abroad." These will be accompanied by numerous characteristic illustrations. The opening Article of this Series will appear in the February No., and will present a graphic view of Life and Morals in Italy, showing the effects of Romanism on society.

VII. THE HOLY LAND and the Adjacent Countries. This Series of elaborately illustrated Articles, by JACOB ABBOTT, will be still further continued.

VIII. ILLUSTRATIONS OF NATURAL HISTORY. The Article upon Alligators, in the December Number, is a specimen of the style and manner of illustration in which a large number of subjects belonging to this department will be treated.

IX. CONSULAR EXPERIENCES—a series of papers by our Consuls abroad. The first of these Sketches, by DONALD G. MITCHELL, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," giving an account of his Consulship at Venice, will appear in an early Number.

X. MEMOIRS OF THE REIGNING DYNASTIES OF EUROPE. The brilliant paper in the present Number, upon the "House of Romanoff," will be followed by others upon the various European dynasties. These Memoirs present a vivid picture of the characters of those monarchs who claim to reign by "Divine right."

XI. In addition to the different Series of illustrated Articles enumerated above, the Publishers have made ample arrangements for papers upon subjects of general and current interest. Illustrations will be profusely furnished wherever the value of the paper will be at all enhanced by them. Besides the foregoing series of Articles, the pages of the Magazine will afford abundant space for its usual variety of Literary and Miscellaneous matter, furnished by American writers or selected from the whole field of Foreign Literature. The Editorial Department will preserve the same distinguishing features that have heretofore characterized it. The Publishers are confident that this programme of a portion of their arrangements for the present year will be accepted by the Public as evidence of their determination and ability to make their Magazine the most interesting and valuable, as well as the most widely circulated periodical in the world.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Nine Volumes are now ready, bound.

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XXIX. The Foiled Intriguant; Mother and Daughter.
XXX. The Disappointed Old Maid; The Old Man's Darling.
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No. 472 Broadway, New-York, [illegible]

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To conclude with UNCLE SAM.
The evening performance to commence at 7 o'clock, with
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THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
OUT ON THE LOOSE.

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THE SISTERS.
De Gourney .... Mr. Blake | Bernesse .... Miss Rose Bennett
Ernest Bridges .... Mr. Lester | Therese .... Miss Rose Bennett
After which,
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE ARTFUL DODGER.

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GUY MANNERING.
Henry Bertram, W. Harrison | Julia Mannering, Mme. Pyne
To conclude with
GANEM; OR, THE SLAVE OF LOVE.

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FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION for the BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS, to be held at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1855. Dodworth's Band is engaged. Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and two ladies.
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THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL BALL FOR the benefit of the "NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND," will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1855. Tickets may be procured from the Managers.

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Office, No. 443 Bleecker-st.
Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any Landscape, Lettering, or any device required upon them.
They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out the [illegible].

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible] ...reported for the N. Y. Daily Times. SATURDAY, Dec. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—[illegible]

COFFEE—Only [illegible] bags Rio found buyers at [illegible]

COTTON—Is very dull and heavy, the sales being of a small character at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
Middling	8¼	8¼	8½	8¾
Middling Fair	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Fair	9½	9½	10	10¼

[illegible]—The market is generally inactive, but there is no important change discernible in prices. The supply of most articles is moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in fair request, and are very firm. The receipts are extremely limited, and the stock is unusually light. These circumstances render owners quite confident. The day's sales include 5,600 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	[illegible]
Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	9 75 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is quiet, but steady. Southern is not so active. The reduced stock and enhanced claims of factors check operations. 1,400 bbls. were sold at $9 18¾@$9 37½ for mixed to good and favorite brands; and $10@$10 75 for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Only a few small lots of poor quality were obtained at our lowest quotations. We should have mentioned earlier that contracts were formed to-day, for 6,000 bbls. State flour, deliverable in February, March, and April, on terms not disclosed. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

FRUIT—The day's sales embrace 900 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 10; and 250 boxes wet dried and dry Bunch do. at $2 50 and $2 75.

GRAIN—Wheat continues about the same, with sales of 2,000 bushels Canadian White, free, at $2 30 ₩ bushel. There is very little domestic on the market; and what is, is held far above the limits of buyers. Rye, Barley, and Oats are without essential change. Corn is moderately inquired for and is pretty firm. The day's operations add up 30,000 bushels at 95c.@$1 for Western mixed, from store and deliverable, ₩ bushel. Other kinds are rare and somewhat nominal.

HAY—River is in better request and quite steady at our old quotations.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL reports that the receipts during the week have been very light, and sales, which are quite limited, are made only to supply orders from the tanners. We need not expect very extensive sales for some weeks unless at a heavy decline from present prices, which would be ruinous both to the importer and the tanner, as the stocks in their yards were mostly obtained at a very high cost. Should a decline take place it would be only temporary, as the receipts for the next two months are expected to be small. The stock now on hand consists principally of Orinico, most of which are still afloat, and a portion of them are not offered at present prices. Receipts are 3,554 Porto Cabello, per St. Mary; 4,700 dry and wet salted Maranham, per Elizabeth; 600 African, per Falmouth; 945 Tampico, per Minna Schiffer, and 369 do. via New-Orleans; 27 bales and 500 Cow and Buffalo hides, per Pamelia, from Singapore; 750 from West Indies, and 850 from Southern ports—in all 11,000 hides and 27 bales. Sales comprise: [illegible] dry Orinoco, [illegible] lbs. at 17c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,600 dry Montevideo, 20 lbs. at 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 784 dry Southern, 18 lbs. at [illegible] months, usual selection; [illegible] dry Southern, 17 lbs. [illegible] cash, as they run; 1,500 dry Porto Cabello, [illegible]; 968 salted Para, [illegible]; 3,411 salted S. A. Horse, [illegible]. Stock on hand of dry Ox and Cow Hides is 77,873, consisting of: 6,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 2,600 dry Rio Grande; 40,867 dry Orinoco; 3,200 dry African, (including some from East Coast;) 1,867 dry Tampico; 2,325 dry Porto Cabello; [illegible] dry Maracaibo; 7,300 salted Maranham and Para; [illegible] dry Southern and Texas; 875 dry St. Domingo; [illegible] dry Demerara and Jamaica; 1,200 dry Truxillo; [illegible] salted Buenos Ayres. Expected to arrive shortly [illegible] this port: The Kenewah, from Buenos Ayres, with [illegible] Hides; the Mary Forrest, from Montevideo, with [illegible] Hides, and others.

[illegible]—There were 70 bales new purchased at 31c@[illegible]

[illegible]—Nothing really new has occurred in this line.

[illegible]—Mr. HULL informs us that "The market [illegible] and sales are made in small parcels [illegible] for retail country trade. The [illegible] buyers are doing less than they have done [illegible] this season, owing to the unsettled state of [illegible]. The stock in the hands of manufacturers is very small, and it may be expected as soon as [illegible] is restored, there will be an active demand. [illegible] stock of Hemlock Sole has increased, and now foots [illegible] sides, and sales are 23,340. Oak tanned is [illegible] dull, especially for inferior. Sales are 3,068, and [illegible]. I quote Oak Slaughter, good light, 30c.@[illegible]; Slaughter, good middle, 30c.@[illegible]; Oak Slaughter, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., middle, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 16c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and S. A. damaged, all weights, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and S. A. poor, damaged, all weights, 13c.@[illegible]; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, [illegible]—on 6 months' credit."

LIME—Rockland is less abundant, but is quiet at [illegible].

MOLASSES—There has been nothing of any consequence done in this line, to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, but are quoted firm. The supplies are moderate.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as last noticed. The demand is limited for Linseed at 80c.@85c. ₩ gallon. The quantity of it offering is not large. Lard Oil is selling slowly at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, but is not quite so firm. The day's sales embrace 2,800 bbls. at $12 75@$12 87½ for Mess, and $12 25 for Prime; with $15 50@$16 for Prime Mess ₩ bbl. There is more inquiry for Dressed Hogs at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.; good packing qualities generally command 6c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Pickled Meats are plentier and obtainable at 6½c. for Shoulders, and 9c.@[illegible] for Hams ₩ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is saleable and steady; 300 bbls. Good to Prime found buyers at 10½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request and is very firm, with sales of 500 bbls., in lots, at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 25 for do. Mess; $15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15@$16 for extra do. ₩ bbl. About 150 tcs. Prime Mess Beef realized $21 50 ₩ tierce. Common to Prime Beef Hams are selling at from $13@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese are more freely offered and are tending downwards.

RICE—Sales transpired, to-day, of 150 tierces fair to good at $3 75@$4 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. The stock on hand last evening comprised 4,500 casks.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the business of the week, thus: GOAT—there is a fair supply of Curacoa Skins on hand, and sales comprise 230 bales at 45c.@46c., six months. DEER—the market is very inactive, with a small stock on hand. Southern and Western come in very slowly. A lot of 75 bales Bolivar, which arrived last week, are still afloat unsold. These are the only Foreign skins on hand.

SUGARS—There were 209 Hhds. New-Orleans disposed of, to-day, at 4¾c.@5¼c. ₩ lb. The stock on hand comprises 6,782 Hhds., and 14,201 boxes.

TOBACCO—We have heard of no further important transactions in this line. The stock of Domestic is said to consist of 3,500 Hhds.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison, mostly at 37½c. cash ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 700 tcs. Beef at [illegible] 6d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. ₩ ton; 800 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., ₩ lb.; 2,500 bundles Broad Grass Hemp at private contract; 300 pkgs. Lard at 3s.; 500 bbls. Pork at 3s. 3d; 500 bbls. Rosin at 2s.; 60 tons Spelter at 7s. 6d.; and a lot of Tallow at 17s., ₩ ton. For London, there were taken 400 bales Cotton at [illegible]; and 300 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. For other European ports and for California, the shipments were light at old rates. For Australia, there was not much offering, and Measurement Goods were quoted at 35s. ₩ foot; Lumber at $30 ₩ thousand feet. The latest charters have been: A ship now at Boston, from St. Domingo to Stettin, Logwood at £3 12s. 6d.; a bark hence from Laguna to Stettin, Logwood £3 15s.; one of 300 tons hence to Toulon, Pork $1 and back from Messina $2,300; a bark to Havana, Box Shooks, 19¢c.; two brigs to Cardenas, Box Shooks, 12¼c.; a brig to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 50c., and Molasses $3; a small British schooner to Lisbon, heavy Pipe Staves $15; a schooner 130 tons, to Falmouth, Jam., and back $1,000; one of 190 tons, to the Spanish Main and back $700 ₩ month, foreign port charges paid; three schooners (1,000 bbls. each,) to St. Kitts, Guadaloupe and St. Thomas 80c. ₩ bbl.; one to Attakapas and back, Sugar $5, and Molasses $4 50; one of 120 tons from Wilmington to a Windward West India Island Lumber $10; one hence to a Windward West India Island 50c. ₩ bbl., one back from the West Indies, about 70c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday—First Board—$1,000 City 6s, [illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible] City Railroad 6s, [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible] 1 Commercial Bank, [illegible]

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness, and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 443 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market! Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & CO., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 443 Broadway.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE $350 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE is offered for $240. Made to order eight weeks since, by the best City makers, of superior tone and finish, new style of case, finished back, &c. Is perfect every way, with makers' full guarantee. It can be seen at No. 6 College-place, after 6 o'clock, until 9 P. M., on Monday and Tuesday. Owner soon sails for Cuba.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS, to suit the times—viz.: 6½-octave, rosewood, $165; 6½-octave, $190; 7-octave, $225; 7-octave, diagonal scale, $275; 6-octave, rosewood, Chickering, (been used,) $150. Also, mahogany 6-octave for $120, together with an assortment, 25 per cent. from dealers' prices, and fully warranted. McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 282 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PIANO-FORTES manufactured by JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 23 Barclay-st., fully warranted equal to any in the world, and at the lowest factory prices, for cash or approved paper. N. B.—Second-hand Pianos very cheap.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted. GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 245 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.—Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 218 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES BURDETT, (Late Mayor's Clerk,) *AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,* FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, &c.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has become associated with Albert H. Nicolay, Esq., the well known and popular Auctioneer, for the transaction of the above business, and promises fidelity and promptness in the dispatch of all business intrusted to him.

Mr. BURDETT will keep a register of real estate for sale, houses to let, &c., and trusts to receive in his present location the same favor as has been extended to him for so many years in his public capacity. CHARLES BURDETT, (With A. H. Nicolay,) No. 4 Broad-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership of CLARK, WATSON & CO. having been dissolved on the 1st of November last, by mutual consent, all outstanding debts due by or to that firm, will be settled by RALPH CLARK, JOHN H. WATSON, and JOHN P. RITTER, who compose the new firm of WATSON, RITTER & CO.

RALPH CLARK, JOHN H. WATSON and JOHN P. RITTER, having formed a copartnership, and purchased the entire interest in and to the property of the late firm of Clark, Watson & Co. will continue the importing and jobbing of dry goods, at No. 117 Broadway, under the firm and style of WATSON, RITTER & CO. RALPH CLARK, JOHN H. WATSON, JOHN P. RITTER.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of GODDARD, GREEN & EDWARDS was dissolved on the 1st of November, 1854, by mutual consent, by the retirement of Mr. George W. Edwards. The affairs of said firm will be settled by GODDARD, GREEN & CO., No. 36 Dey-st. JAMES E. GODDARD, BENJ. F. GREEN, GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JAMES E. GODDARD, BENJ. F. GREEN and LAFAYETTE REED have formed a copartnership for the Jobbing of Fancy Goods, No. 36 Dey-st. JAMES E. GODDARD, BENJ. F. GREEN, LAFAYETTE REED.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned expires THIS DAY by its own limitation. JOHN L. ASPINWALL, W. EDGAR HOWLAND, SAM'L W. COMSTOCK.

The business of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the same firm. JOHN L. ASPINWALL, SAM'L W. COMSTOCK, MEREDITH HOWLAND. JAN. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of N. FERRIS & CO. has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by N. FERRIS, who has authority to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. Office No. 41 Liberty-st., up stairs. NATHANIEL FERRIS, GILES W. SMITH, GEORGE L. FERRIS, GEORGE C. HOPKINS. JAN. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BOSTWICK, HUSSEY & CO., and will continue the Hat, Cap, and Straw Goods business at No. [illegible], corner of Church-st. OLIVER M. BOSTWICK, VALENTINE HUSSEY, Jr., CHARLES E. BOSTWICK, GEO. F. KNICKERBOCKER. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD, WOOD & CO. G. L. WILLARD, O. E. WOOD, [illegible] INGALLS, [illegible] A. BARKER. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been mutually dissolved. The business to be continued by, and all moneys and claims of the late firm to be paid to JAMES W. VALENTINE, who is to pay the debts of the late firm. JACOB HENDRICKSON, GREEN POINT, Dec. 1, 1854. JAMES W. VALENTINE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day taken our brothers ROBERT O'BRIEN and CHARLES O'BRIEN into copartnership. For the present the business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM P. BLEECKER has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS. JANUARY 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO. NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

MR. ANTHONY GILKISON has been admitted as a partner in our firm. BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. JAN. 1, 1855.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, GROCERS, No. 404 Fourth-avenue, AGENTS FOR LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the material and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, or for the carpenter work and materials, and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevation can be seen at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, Coal-Dealer, corner of 40th-st. and 8th-av., of whom printed copies of specifications can be procured. Proposals should be endorsed—Proposals for XXIId (22d) Ward School, and will be received at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner 8th-av. and 40th-st., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward. FRANCIS B. GUEST, WILLIAM V. LEGGETT, Committee on New School Building.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, a new forty-horse power steam engine, and two others of fifteen-horse power each. Also, six new boilers, 42 inches in diameter and 26 feet long, with two 14-inch flues in each; one boiler 36 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with two 10-inch flues; one boiler 42 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with five 12-inch flues; two 30-inch plain cylinder boilers, 30 feet long; one locomotive boiler of 20-horse power; two do. of 12-horse power; two do. of 6-horse power. The above, or any part of them, with pipes and fixtures, will be sold at a very reduced price for cash. Also for sale, 800 2¼-inch lap-welded tubes, each 3 feet long—price, 25 cents per foot. Apply to J. S. BUNCE & CO., Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Washington-st.

OIL, COGNAC, ESSENCES, RUM, ARRAC, WHISKY—And daguerreotype, electrotype and calotype chemicals; patent medicines, drugs, metals, &c.; brucine, bromine, cyanide potassium, oxide silver, distilled mercury, caustic baryta, gallic and pyrogallic acids, platina in plate and wire, bismuth cadmium, plumbago, gouge, Vienna lime, Thorn's extract copovia and sarsaparilla, fumigating pastiles, nitrate strontia, chloroform, bleached shellac, by blue and vanilla beans, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 141 Maiden-lane.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown. Samples of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—Five superior and well made second-hand Billiard Tables, in perfect order, suitable for private or public use, and one good Bagatelle Table. For particulars, call at our Billiard Table factory, No. 20 Ann-st. GRIFFITH & DECKER.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by JOS. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 12 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—[illegible] citizens must produce their certificates.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—Large sale of costly French Mantel, Centre and other Looking Glasses; also, a large assortment of Oil Paintings in rich frames.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 28th, FRIDAY, 29th, and SATURDAY, 30th December, at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 300 Fulton-st., a large and elegant assortment of French plate looking glasses, pier, mantel, oval, centre and other glasses. Also, 300 splendidly framed oil paintings by some of our first artists, &c. The stock is all of the first class and belongs to one of the largest dealers in the City declining business. Sale without reserve.

G. W. JENKINS, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF THE EAGLE CHEMICAL WORKS IN THE TOWN OF WESTFIELD, NEAR ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—DUMONT & JENKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the above property, consisting of steam engine and boiler, mills, crackers, retorts, furnaces, and all other machinery and fixtures connected with or belonging to them. Also, all the stock in trade, raw materials, and all other property, matter and things belonging to the same upon said premises. The property can be seen at any time previous to the sale. The above will be sold without reserve for cash.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 230 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS on WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 241 Broadway, consisting of fancy and staple stationery, envelopes, wafers, bath and post paper, chess boards, dominoes, dice, English and American drawing papers, Newman's water colors in cakes and boxes, steel pens, holders, pocket memorandum books, writing desks, leather writing desks, Faber's pencils, crayons, sketch books, inks, ink powders, &c., &c.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING FREE SCHOOLS.—EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MALES.—Notice is hereby given, that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of Apprentices and others, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the day schools, will be opened on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7 o'clock, for a term of nine weeks, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following School-Houses:

Ward.

1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 87 and 89 Greenwich-st.
4. School-House No. 24, James-st., near Chatham.
5. School-House No. 44, cor. North Moore and Varick-sts.
6. School-House No. 23, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7. School-House No. 31, Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8. School-House No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
9. School-House No. 3, cor. Hudson and Grove-sts.
10. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 36, 9th-st., near Avenue C.
12. School-House No. 39, 126th-st., Harlem.
12. School-House No. 46, 156th-st., Carmansville.
13. School-House No. 12, Orange-st., near Grand.
14. School-House No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16. School-House No. 45, 24th-st., near 8th-av.
18. School-House No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22. School-House No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.—Notice is also given, that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of Females, will be opened on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at 6½ o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School-Houses:

Ward.

1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 87 and 89 Greenwich-st.
4. School-House No. 24, James-st., near Chatham.
8. School-House No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
10. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 36, 9th-st., near Avenue C.
14. School-House No. 21, Marion-st., near Prince.
15. School-House No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
18. School-House No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22. School-House No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

A SCHOOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-House in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., at the same time.

Experienced Teachers have been engaged and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools, and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School Rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

Executive Committee on Evening Free Schools. J. WELDON FELL, HENRY P. WEST, HENRY H. BARROW, JAMES C. RUTHERFORD, WILLIAM S. DAVISON, JOSEPH BLACKBURN, ALANSON S. JONES. HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NEW-YORK, Dec., 1854.

BOOK-KEEPING.—A thorough practical course of instruction in Book-keeping and Arithmetic will be commenced on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst., at the Spanish American Institute, No. 143 West 22d-st., by a teacher who has had long experience in the counting-house of this country and Europe. Open day and evening. English taught to foreigners by a well educated American.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 pupils—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly situated within one mile of New-Haven, Conn. Next term commences January 8. For circulars and other particulars, inquire at SHEPHARD'S bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 213 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 156 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4 West 30th-st., two doors from 5th-av. The second term will commence Nov. 22.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL—No. 600 Broadway.—Separate instruction for beginners; also, for those who have partially learned. The new Term will commence after the Holidays. All dances taught in the quickest possible time. The next Fashionable Hop, Jan. 3. Great preparations are making for the Ball of the Season, Feb. 12. Music by Noll. All applications to be made at No. 274 Bowery, Bookstore. B. BURNTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisiana, N. Y.,) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Smoking Pipe, Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 200 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to. WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, Sole Proprietors.

DRUG STORE AND PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE FOR SALE.—A well established drug store, with a physician's practice in connection, both located in a well settled and rapidly increasing neighborhood. The drug store has eight years, and the physician's house two years lease to run from May 1, 1855. The proprietor is about leaving the City. Terms $4,000. Address a letter to M. L., this office.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 317 Bowery, New-York.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE. KINSLEY & DARLING, *WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,* No. 83 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York. *MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.* Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will meet satisfaction by confiding their orders to us. WM. H. KINSLEY, CHAS. W. DARLING.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combine the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.
2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterize the natural organs.
3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.
4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the lisping or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.
5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the frame work supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum compound and become component parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.
6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

BOWERY EXTENSION TO FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—The area of assessment herein includes property in the Ist, IId, IVth, VIIth, Xth, XIVth, XVth and XVIIth Wards, from Old-slip to 14th-st. All who are opposed to enormous and oppressive taxation and to this ruinous speculation, are requested to call without delay at the office of the subscriber, to ascertain the amount of their assessments and take measures to oppose the same. JIREH BULL, No. 15 Deane-st.

COLORS AND COLOR-BOXES—From the world-renowned establishment of JAMES NEWMAN, Soho-square, London. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, is now prepared to meet the demand for these unrivaled articles, having just received a large invoice, which he will sell at the manufacturer's prices in London. Also a great variety of English Landscape Paintings, and a few large French raised Pictures of Vegetables, Fruits and Games. M. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

CARRIAGES.—A large and elegant assortment of Carriages, made in the best manner and of good material, may be found at the Repository of MOTT & CO., No. 405 Broadway, at very reduced prices. Those wishing will find it to their interest to buy now.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221, 29th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements—gas, bath, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 6th and 8th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 219 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 63 West 29th-st., or W. B. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON LAMARTINE PARK FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good Railroad, Bank, or Insurance Stocks. It is a first-class house, near 8th-av., and well furnished. Price of house and furniture, $12,500, of which $6,000 may remain on bond and mortgage, and remainder will be taken in any good Railroad, Bank or Insurance Stock; or house will be sold without furniture for $11,000. Apply at CHARLES R. MILLER'S Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 163 Broadway.

CHITTENHAM LANDS, FLUSHING, L. I.—Fifty acres on Whitestone-av., adjoining the former country seat of the late Gardner G. Howland, Esq., is favorable for the cultivation of market truck, or for a vineyard, for which it would soon yield a fortune, annually. Upon it are valuable Chalybeate Springs, and copious springs of pure water; is desirable for a country seat, and may at any time be profitably converted into Village Plots. Also 25 acres of marsh, and three of wood-land. The whole, or any part, will be sold or leased for a term of years on easy terms, or exchanged for good mortgages, or improved unincumbered real estate in or about the City. Apply to EDWARD W. BRADLEY, No. 27 9th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufacturers who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 3 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for foundries, and all branches of manufactures; one foundry now on the premises employing about 60 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. G. ANDREWS and J. T. KENDALL, No. 3 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

FACTORY FOR SALE, OR TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—A new five-story and a basement brick building in Brooklyn, 100 feet on Raymond-st.; 70 feet on Willoughby-st., with a 60 horse power engine, boilers, shafting, &c., engine-house, boiler-house, drying-house, wash-house, stable, carriage-house, and yards. The property is near the Myrtle-av. railroad cars, easy of access, and very desirable for any manufacturing purposes, being thoroughly lighted throughout. The whole will be let with the engine, or in part, with power, at a low rent, if applied for immediately. Apply to JOHN C. LORD, No. 171 Water-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, corner of Pine-st. and Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—North of the village of Jamaica, on high ground, with extensive views of Staten Island, the Ocean and the Heights of Neversink, and very healthy; 40 acres are under good cultivation, and 25 acres of woodland; three orchards of about 600 trees of various and choice fruit; lawns and shrubbery, shades, &c. Mansion, 60 by 60; verandah all round the building 12 feet wide; servants' house, carriage-house, stable, barns and other out-buildings; ponds and pleasure walks, altogether a *very desirable gentleman's country residence.* The property will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for a first-class house or lots well located, in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st. No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—For sale, the lease and furniture of a new medium sized first-class house, situated up town near Madison-square. To any person wishing to commence housekeeping, this will be a good opportunity to get hold of a nice establishment at a low price, as the advertiser intends leaving the City. Will sell also an elegant family establishment, comprising a thoroughly broke horse, a first-class coupé, harness, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For particulars, a note addressed to C. H. S., Times Office, will meet with prompt attention.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the northwest corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., free of all encumbrances. Title indisputable. Beginning on the N. W. corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., running northerly on 2d-av. 103 feet 6 inches, thence northwesterly 101 feet 7 inches, and thence southerly to 1st-st. 142 feet 9 inches, thence southeasterly 102 feet 7 inches on 1st-st. to place of beginning. Said property offered at private sale. A map of property and all information regarding it may be had of WM. W. WHITE, No. 68 Bowery.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 51 Maiden-lane.

VILLA SITES.—20 to 30 beautiful Villa Sites of 2 to 7 acres each, on the table land opposite West Point, for sale at low prices, by S. C. SCHENCK, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A 3-story house, three rooms deep, containing the modern improvements, near Gramercy park. Possession immediately. Rent, $1,000. Apply to E. C. READ, No. 62 South-st.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS.—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 20 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Mare, Denardi, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious store on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 100 Cliff-st.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK. THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS. No. 516 Broadway.

DEPOSITS made in this SAVINGS BANK on or before JANUARY 10, will receive INTEREST from the 1st JANUARY.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2½ o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. Per order, BENJ. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—Open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 8th of January, will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st of January, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. FRANCIS A. PALMER, 1st Vice President and Treasurer. CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, 2d Vice President. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMINGS, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from *the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Bank.* my16 '53-1aw2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. jul6 '54-1aw2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 26, 1854.—The HOLLISTER BANK of Buffalo has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK of Albany, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1854.—The BANK OF THE UNION, Belfast, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Taylor Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 363 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will receive interest from the 1st. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President. W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855, will bear interest from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President. JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.—All deposits in this Institution, on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under. E. J. BROWN, President. A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 319 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President. JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &C. EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to 388 Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at his old stand, No. 443 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 2, 1855.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY in the City of New-York, until the 10th day of January, 1855, for the purchase of $4,000,000 of the bonds of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of February and August, redeemable in 20 years.

The NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY pledge themselves in said bonds to pay monthly, commencing 1st of March next, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars into the hands of the United States Trust Co., to be by them invested, as well as all accruing interest, in the bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY of the present issue, so long as they can be purchased at or under par; and whenever the bonds of the new issue cannot be purchased at or under par, then the said Trust Co. shall invest the said monthly payments and the accruing interest in any bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY which can be purchased at or under par. And whenever it shall be impossible to purchase any of the bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY at or under par, then the said Trust Co. shall invest the said monthly payments and the accruing interest in such bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY as can be purchased at the lowest rates. And all bonds when purchased by the said Trust Co. shall be canceled by writing or printing on their face: "Held by the Sinking Fund of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY;" but the coupons on such canceled bonds shall be collected by said Trust Co. as they become due, until the monthly payments of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, and the accruing interest, or the conversion of convertible bonds into Stock of the Company, shall have reduced the entire debt of the Company to $20,000,000. After which the said monthly payments shall cease, and the trust vested in the Trust Co. be closed, and all canceled bonds and the unpaid interest warrants delivered to the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The successful bidders will be required to pay 10 per cent. in cash on the notice of the acceptance of their bids; 20 per cent. on the 20th January; 30 per cent. 1st February; 20 per cent. 15th February, and the balance on the 1st of March.

The Income Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be received in part payment at par, and the accrued interest till day of surrender to the Company.

The Directors of the NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, in offering the present loan to the public, beg leave to state that it will be amply sufficient to pay the Income bonds redeemable on the 1st February next, and the entire present floating debt of the Company, as well as to complete all the unfinished work now under way.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, all future outlays of every kind beyond the proceeds of the present loan will be charged to expense account, and paid from the income of the Company, after payment of the interest on the funded debt, and the monthly payment to the Sinking Fund.

After the negotiation of the present loan and the redemption of the Income Bonds, the position of the Company will be—

Stock	$10,024,000
Bonds of 1867, First Mortgage	3,000,000
Bonds of 1859, Second Mortgage	4,000,000
Bonds of 1883, Third Mortgage	6,000,000
Bonds of 1862, Convertible	3,500,000
Bonds of 1871, Convertible	4,351,000
Bonds of 1875, present loan	4,000,000
Total	$34,875,000

In the opinion of the Directors it is perfectly safe to estimate the gross earnings of the Road, for the coming year, at $6,000,000, from which must be deducted:

Expenses 55 per cent	$3,300,000	
Seven per cent. on debt $24,851,000	1,739,570	
Sinking Fund	420,000	
		$5,459,570
Net revenue equal to over 5 per cent. on stock applicable to cash dividends and contingencies		$540,430

The Directors of the Company are confident these estimates will be fully realized. The gross receipts since the Road has been in operation to Dunkirk, have been:

		INCREASE.
1851 to 1852	$3,047,748	
1852 to 1853	4,133,424	$1,085,676, say 35½ ₩ cent.
1853 to 1854	5,132,000	998,242, say 23¾ ₩ cent.

The business of the road depending mainly on the local traffic, must inevitably increase in the same ratio as the population of the Counties through which it passes. In the opinion of the Superintendent, Mr. McCullom, the road in its present position and with its present equipment, can earn $9,000,000. If the future increase in the receipts be estimated at only 15 ₩ cent. per annum, which is not much over one half of the average increase of the past, the above stated capacity of the road will be tested in 1858.

As to the running expenses, as they were only 55 per cent. in 1853 and 1854, there is every probability that with right economy and an increase in the traffic, they can be reduced to 50 per cent., but they have been estimated at 55 per cent. so as to leave ample margin for contingencies.

The effect of the monthly purchases by the Trust Co., of the Bonds of the present issue on their market value, cannot fail to be immediate, and will insure to the original purchasers a certain profit within a moderate time; for while the amount outstanding will decrease each month, the absorption by the Sinking Fund will constantly increase by the accruing interest on the Bonds in the hands of the Trustees. In 20 years the Sinking Fund will absorb $4,700,000, estimating all the purchases of Bonds by the Sinking Fund to be made at par. That the Company will be in a condition to make promptly the monthly payments to the Sinking Fund no one at all acquainted with the income of the Company can doubt for a moment. All the past difficulties of the Company have arisen from the necessity of contracting for expenditures before securing the requisite funds to meet them. This is now entirely at an end, while the daily increasing revenue of the Company must inevitably increase the market value of its Bonds, as well as of its Stock, the latter of which will no doubt ere long take rank among our most solid investment stocks.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for New-York and Erie Railroad Loan," and addressed to DANIEL DREW, Treasurer, Erie-place. HOMER RAMSDELL, President. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have [illegible] years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be constituted into [illegible] if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE FLORENCE AND KEYPORT JOINT COMPANIES.—The stated annual meeting will be held at the office of the Company at Union, [illegible] Keyport, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 3 P. M., when Officers and Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. Steamboats leave foot of Robinson-st., at 1 P. M. A statement of the affairs of the Companies can be had at the office of the Company in New-York and Philadelphia. T. LOYD, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated. NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1854.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 23, 1854.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, at the office, No. 134 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the following Election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 9th of January next, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1854.

NOTICE.—MARKET BANK.—An election for sixteen directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. Also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th of December to the 10th of January. By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Election of Directors of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Broad-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of Jan., 1855, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. W. CALLENDER, President.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 3 Tryon-row.

NOTICE.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on the 1st January, prox., at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Associates and Stockholders of the PENSACOLA CITY COMPANY intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its next session for an Act of Incorporation, with a Capital of Five Millions of Dollars, to be divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1854. d18-law6wM

FLORENCE AND KEYPORT LAND COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at the office, corner of William-st. and Exchange-place, on TUESDAY next, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on business of general interest to the Stockholders. J. L. TIFFANY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Dec. 30, 1854.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 439 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1855. Poll open from 12 until 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 8th day of Jan. next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—In the City of New-York.—The bills of this Bank will be redeemed at par by the North River Bank, in this City, after this date. J. A. GUNN, Cashier. NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS ON LONDON—SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. in sums to suit, endorsed and for sale by CORNING & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Some good City Bonds and Mortgages. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, No. 66 William-st.

PAHQUIOQUE BANK—Danbury, Conn. Redeemed at ¼ per cent. by CHAS. B. GRANNISS, No. 45 Wall-st.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by S. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON MARRIAGE.

[illegible] Price 25 cents per copy. [illegible]

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 579, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 3 o'clock until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 58 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. [illegible] (100,000.) 18mo. pp. 250. On Fine Paper. Extra Binding, $1. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—[illegible]

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for if neglected, the result is consumption. For this purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, [illegible]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman [illegible] Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, No. 8 Wall-st.—This Company, having a cash capital of $150,000 paid in cash, [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. [illegible], corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure [illegible] buildings, household furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	[illegible]
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	[illegible]
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	[illegible]
Wm. Ohell,	N. B. Freeman,	[illegible]
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	[illegible]
H. Quackenbosh,	Andrew Fowler,	[illegible]
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. [illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President. WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st.—This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, [illegible] loss or damage by fire, [illegible] household furniture, buildings, [illegible] favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Nath'l. Richards,	John Steward,	[illegible]
Sam'l. F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	[illegible]
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	[illegible]
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	[illegible]
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	[illegible]
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	[illegible]
Aug. H. Ward,	Rob't. B. Minturn,	[illegible]

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President. W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st. [illegible] This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	[illegible]
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	[illegible]
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President. SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite Nassau. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus. This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Intend applying to the Legislature for liberty to increase their capital.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE-FRONTS, DOORS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, [illegible] at a price which enables designers of buildings to be supplied at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden joists. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BARTHOLOMEW'S PATENT HYDRANTS—Extensively used, self-operating, [illegible] easily kept in order, durable. [illegible] without digging up. Apply at shop No. 62 Murray-st.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, No. 90 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, [illegible] and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. Meigs, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $8,637,654 02
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Patterson, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. PATTERSON, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $140,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 14,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 72,512 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. E. H. RICH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benjamin Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. E. C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. JNO. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,153,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854. GEO. KELLOCK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. E. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GEORGE L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benjamin Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $429,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. M. Buchanan, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. JNO. J. LATTING, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $434,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 141,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854. JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $542,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 79,412 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 167,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,175,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. FRANKLIN BROWN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Francis W. Edmonds, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. NATH. S. JARVIS, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 144,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 79,934 44
Average amount of Circulation ... 154,979 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854. EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 71,713 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. GEO. S. COE, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $409,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. JAMES P. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. WM. E. GRAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,713,363 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. THOMAS S. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $675,415 00
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 72,642 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. S. Oakley, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,311,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. Ebbets, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of [illegible] manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, [illegible] JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, [illegible]

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, [illegible] by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—[illegible] Galena, and from Cairo to [illegible] Through Line to St. Louis, all the way by Railroad.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. [illegible], 1854.
On and after MONDAY, the [illegible] day of January, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad to La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Council Bluffs.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.
From Galena the [illegible] there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunlieth, on the opening of navigation.
Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from [illegible] hours quicker than by the river.
Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.
Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.
For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.
Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express ... 9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express ... [illegible] P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton ([illegible] miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, [illegible] HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
At Alton—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.
At St. Louis—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—[illegible] A. M. New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—[illegible] A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. Third—[illegible] P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—[illegible] P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—[illegible] P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and [illegible] A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at [illegible] A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:30 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 5:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, [illegible] A. M. Through Way Train, [illegible] P. M. Express Train, [illegible] P. M. Accommodation Train, [illegible] P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train, [illegible] A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, [illegible] P. M. For Peekskill—[illegible] and [illegible] P. M. For Tarrytown—[illegible] P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st. for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, [illegible] P. M.; Rouse's Point, [illegible] P. M.; and at Montreal at [illegible] P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at [illegible] o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M. will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 in 1st, and $2 in 2d and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., second class $2 25; [illegible] at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.
This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travellers and the public in general—first-class accommodations in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates.
The subscriber now announces to the public that he has [illegible] Charles H. Smith [illegible] counselor at law, of the law firm of Charles H. Smith & Bellows, No. 46 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] "SMITHSONIAN," and will present together an architectural pile as stately as any on Broadway, enlarging the establishment to three times its present capacity, and affording accommodations for 500 guests. [illegible] The house will be thoroughly heated by steam [illegible] the fire apparatus being located off the premises and under the ground. The Dining Saloon will be [illegible] feet on the first floor on Broadway, with private dining rooms adjoining, and meals furnished as ordered, at prices graded to suit the convenience of those inclined to economy as well as the tastes of those more extravagant. AND, WITH ALL THIS, LET ME ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE RESPECTABILITY, DECORUM, ORDER, CLEANLINESS, ATTENTION, AND COMFORT WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. The necessary works to adapt the new buildings to the purposes designed are in a state of rapid forwardness, and will be completed by 1st February, of which due notice will be given; AND IN THE MEANWHILE THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE PRESENT SMITHSONIAN WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH, AND MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS ARE INVITED TO CONTINUE THEIR FAVORS AS HERETOFORE.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

PRESCOTT HOUSE—Broadway, corner of Spring-st., New-York. The subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the traveling public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the above magnificent Hotel, and will be prepared for the reception of guests on January 1, 1855.
The Prescott House is unequaled in beauty of architecture by any hotel in the world. The furnishing is in the grandest style of modern improvement, and the appointments will be of the most liberal character. Very respectfully,
WM. D. BUTTS,
Late of Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City, and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 81 Nassau-st.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN B. YALE.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS—E. SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE—Once adopted, its permanency is almost invariably ensured, and a thousand testimonials to its excellence [illegible] Prices for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 250 leaves, $1; [illegible]
R. T. YOUNG, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75, exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]	1854	Saturday, Dec. [illegible]	1854
Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	1855	Saturday, Dec. [illegible]	1854
Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	1855	Saturday, Jan. [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	1855	Saturday, Jan. [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]	1855	Saturday, Feb. [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]	1855	Saturday, Feb. [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, Mar. [illegible]	1855	Saturday, Mar. [illegible]	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of the Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Fock.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 3.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Now comprises the following magnificent ships:

Albion, new	Kossuth,	Northampton, new,
Shamrock, new,	Ben Adams,	Emerald Isle, new,
Cambria, new,	Houghton,	Dreadnought, new,
West Point,	Kinsman,	Wm. Tapscott, new,
Compromise,	Antarctic,	Benjamin Adams,
Richard Morse,	Centurion,	Andrew Foster,
Sheridan,	Garrick,	John Bagshaw,
Empire,	Arctic,	Constellation,
Fingal,	Roscoe,	Underwriter,
Fulton,	E. Z.,	New-Hampshire,
A. Z.,	Siddons,	John Rutledge,
Progress, new,	Roscius,	State Rights.

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year; thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. The X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz.: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain [illegible], will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, ([illegible] tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by ox-[illegible]. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The CAHAWBA, J. W. Bulloch, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail THURSDAY, Jan. 25. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. Parrish, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. Ludlow, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida—Through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,
THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,
is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—JAMES A. POTTER against THOMAS McHENRY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest from the 11th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1854. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1854.
WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND.
n21-lawew6M* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—JASPER F. CROPSEY, plaintiff, against J. P. DELGADO, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To J. P. DELGADO, the said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 20 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of Sept., 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1854.
SAMUEL C. GEROW, Plaintiff's Attorney.
And the aforesaid complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 25th day of Nov., A. D. 1854.
SAMUEL C. GEROW, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Chambers-st., New-York. [illegible]-lawew6M*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR against GEORGE OSWALD.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To GEORGE OSWALD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 17th day of October, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety-seven dollars and seventy-one cents ($97 71,) with interest from the 25th day of February, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1854.
WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
[illegible]-lawew6M* No. 157 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of JOHN S. AUSTIN, in [illegible], between 3d and 4th-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1854.
[illegible]-lawew6M* ISAAC H. AUSTIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE BONSOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 71 Division-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1854.
SAMUEL HURLEY, } Executors.
jy24-lawew6M* JACOB MILES, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BAILEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 6 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1854.
n27-lawew6M* PETER G. TAYLOR, Executor.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES, Foreign and Domestic; SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. Also WICKS, SHADES, &c., for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS V. PHILLIPS, No. [illegible] William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF [illegible] THIRD-STREET, from the [illegible]-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York, we, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (3d story, front room,) in said City, on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.
Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of January, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of [illegible] and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of [illegible]-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. REED, } Commissioners.
ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the [illegible] Ward of said City. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, [illegible] J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 30th day of December, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 13th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 3d day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and contained as follows, that is to say: On the north by the southerly line or side of [illegible]-st.; on the east by the westerly line or side of the [illegible]-av., and on the west by the easterly line or side of the [illegible]-av. And also all those other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the southerly side of the [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible]. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the [illegible], between [illegible] and [illegible]; as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 24 day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH S. YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, [illegible] to Harlem River, in the [illegible] Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, [illegible] Chambers-st., City Hall, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1855.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 16th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said Assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, [illegible]
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in said City, on [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE F. PURSER, } Commissioners.
WM. SINCLAIR,
NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. HACKETT, EDWARD LYLES, NATHAN HACKETT and GEORGE R. BREWSTER, against LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY.—Summons for [illegible] (Com. not ser.)—To LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars, with interest from [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1854.
BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of Dec., 1854.
BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON,
[illegible]-lawew6M* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] F. STAUNTON, plaintiff, against THE GROVE CAR WORKS, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand [illegible] dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of October, 1854, at the rate of six per cent. on [illegible] hundred and eighteen dollars thereof, and with interest on the remainder from Dec. 1, [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. [illegible], 1854.
SQUIRES & CARTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
And you, the said defendant, are further notified, that the complaint above mentioned was, on the [illegible] day of December, 1854, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. [illegible]-lawew6M*

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—J. B. MARTIN, F. MARTIN, and [illegible], against HENRY ARNOLD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To HENRY ARNOLD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 28, 1854.
BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of Dec., 1854. BARRETT & BRINSMADE,
d1-lawew6M* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANKLIN C. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Cook, Jr., No. 31 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of Dec., 1854. JOHN COOK, Jr., Administrator.
d11-lawew6M* MATILDA C. GRAY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of residence, No. [illegible] Gold-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated [illegible], 1854.
[illegible]-lawew6M* FREDERICK MORRIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, Stair Builder, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the house of Mrs. DEMAREST, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1854.
MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.
au[illegible]-lawew6M* JOHN S. MEYNE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in Washington-av., [illegible] Lafayette-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated Sept. 8, 1854.
LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.
s11-lawew6M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated Sept. [illegible], 1854.
[illegible]-lawew6M* RICHARD PATRICK, Executor.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of $5 from a "Workingman," signing himself "Long Island," for the poor. It shall be devoted accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

The Happy New-Year.

Another New-Year sun has dawned,
Another year of hope begun,
A year we fondly trust may prove
More blissful than the year that's gone.
We send upon the wings of wind,
A "Happy New-Year!" greeting all
[illegible]
From Maine to California's strand,
Or North, or South, or East, or West,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Up only two short flights of stairs.
[illegible]
Where Root is not already known.
[illegible]
With success rival who can claim
[illegible]
[illegible]
And we, our "calling" done, must part.
[illegible]
And now, to merit more we'll try.
Root's Daguerreian and Photographic Gallery, New-Year's Day, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

A Pair of Pictures as Large as Life.—[illegible]

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

New-Year's Calls.—Fowlers and Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, will be happy to meet their friends and the public with open doors, at their rooms, No. 308 Broadway, where they will provide a mental repast, such as may not be found elsewhere. [illegible] Open day and evening, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New-Year's Day at Perham's, No. 663 Broadway, will be a happy one for all that can gain admission at the performances. They commence at 3 in the afternoon and ½ o'clock in the evening. [illegible] "Don Giovanni" will be performed on both occasions. The programme of songs, dances, &c., are of the choicest character.

[Advertisement.]

New-Year's at Barnum's.—Choice family entertainments today at Barnum's Museum nearly every hour through the day and evening. Just the amusements for the people—all fun, all lively, all interesting. Mr. John E. Scott plays, Mr. C. W. Clarke, J. W. Hadaway and Miss Mestayer, besides all the rest of the Company.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures!! Gas Fixtures!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of James G. Moffet, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Foster, Dixon & Co. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 300 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are qualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

[Advertisement.]

$2 50—All this Week.—The subscriber will receive new pupils during this week, at $2 50 for a course of ten lessons in Penmanship, and $12 50 for a thorough course of Double Entry Book-keeping.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 28, by Rev. John McKeon, Mr. Lewis H. [illegible] to Miss Susan [illegible]
[illegible]

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 31, Julia, wife of [illegible]
[illegible]

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 31, at the residence of his son-in-law, [illegible] Major Amos Salisbury, late of Troy, N. Y., aged 81 years.
His remains will be taken to that city for interment, on Tuesday, Jan. 2.
In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 31, after a long and painful illness, Miss Miriam A. Ashby.
[illegible]
☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.
In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 31, Mary C. [illegible], daughter of Elias Starr, formerly of Danbury, Conn.
In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Mary Jane, wife of Joseph W. Kellogg, and daughter of the late Henry Worrall.
[illegible]
In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, Cornelia M., wife of George B. Magne, in the 26th year of her age.
[illegible]
In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 31, at No. 136 Willoughby-st., after a short but severe illness, Joseph Ives [illegible]
[illegible]
In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 29, William Napier Worth, in his 13th year, son of John S. and Caroline Worth.
[illegible]
In Norwich, Conn., on Friday evening, Dec. 29, Peter Lanman, Esq., in the 84th year of his age.
At Washington City, on Friday, Dec. 29, after a short illness, Annie Cornelia, only daughter of Walter P. and Julia M. Durand, in the 19th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 30.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

Monday, Jan. 1—A. M.

The Commercial History of the year which has just closed, unlike the course of business through the years 1852–53—though almost as uniformly active in all that relates to the external trade of the country, and quite as remunerative to several of the more important staples of agriculture—is far from presenting the same bright retrospect, financially. On the contrary, it may, in this respect, and without exaggeration, be said to have been a year of disaster. More than one or two of the leading interests of our generally favored land have been, for the time, prostrated in credit; greatly depreciated in market value, and sadly embarrassed in their management. The disasters, in this way, to individual fortune, though, as a general thing, confined to the large cities, have not rested upon the Commercial Centre alone, but have been felt more or less in every section of the Union; the first branch of business, the Railway movement, which was affected by the money trouble, being widely distributed, and more or less engaging the attention of leading merchants and contractors throughout the country. The Bank failures have been comparatively few, and of local importance, though the contraction of the Bank movement has been general. Manufacturing capital and labor, and the important seaboard interest of ship-building, were not sensibly reached until the last quarter of the year, and real estate not until the long-continued high rates of interest began to render the negotiations of Bond and Mortgage security difficult and dear. These all continue to feel the hard times somewhat keenly, to the serious inconvenience, not unaccompanied by real distress at the most untoward season of the year, of the laboring classes, heretofore for several years actively employed in factories and machine shops, and upon new buildings in city and country, while there is reason to hope that Railroad credit has had its hardest trial, and mercantile credit has nearly passed the ordeal of a money revulsion and curtailment as sudden as it was exacting.

It is unfortunately to be added, that the financial difficulties of the year were greatly aggravated by an extraordinary succession of appalling shipwrecks at sea, and fires on land. The former in every point of view, whether we consider the sweeping magnitude of each disaster, the hopeless destruction of vessel and cargo, and the melancholy loss of life, are without a parallel in any one year's history of the country. The latter, without being marked by any one great conflagration, like the New-York fires of 1835 and 1845, have been more frequent and wide spread than usual, and between the two, the Insurance capital of the United States has been impaired in a much larger aggregate sum than was ever known before. From the wreck of the *San Francisco*, Army transport, of which we had advice a few days after the year set in, to the total loss of the *Arctic*, one of our noblest New-York and Liverpool steamers, on the memorable 27th September; from the burning of the *Great Republic* and *Joseph Walker*, at the East River piers, in January, to the latest fires in December, the catalogue of these misfortunes continued to swell beyond precedent, and to appal the community by the sacrifice of life with which it was almost invariably accompanied.

The commercial and financial events of the year have been marked by another class of troubles, to which the slightest allusion is only necessary to remind the reader that fraud has indelibly impressed itself upon the history of 1854, and that incorporated credit and the holders of incorporated property have suffered more in amount, in one way or another from the gross betrayal of official trust and individual instances of unmitigated rascality, than has been lost by all the mercantile bankruptcies of the year.

Turning to the material interests of the country and the trade and treasure movements at this port, the comparative results of the year are not so discouraging. The progress of Railway building in the United States, as noticed in our several annual reviews of 1852 and 1853, amounted, in finished work, or work opened to traffic, on

January 1, 1852, to	10,853 miles.
January 1, 1853, to	12,980 miles.
January 1, 1854, to	17,776 miles.
And January 1, 1855 to	19,220 miles.

During the years 1852 and 1853, respectively, the additions were 2,412 miles, and 2,800 miles. The close of 1852 found in partial or advanced progress, including routes merely surveyed, 12,928 miles, of which 5,000 miles were estimated to have then employed at least $30,000,000, and the expectation was indulged that at least this number of miles could be opened during the year 1853. But the change in money affairs in August of that year, seconded by the war in Europe, which put a check to Railway borrowing abroad, cut down the actual result one-half. In like manner it was estimated at the beginning of this year that the unfinished work, in progress or surveyed preliminary to grading, was nearly equal to that of the previous year, and that much of it was so far advanced that great efforts would be made, as undoubtedly they have been made, against a hardening money market, to open at least 2,000 or 2,500 miles additional. But this has not been accomplished, from the best estimate we can make of the new openings of the year, and the figures are therefore placed at 1,500 miles, making the aggregate as above 19,220 miles. The traffic of the old lines, however, has almost uniformly increased, and more gross money has been earned on the 17,776 miles reported in operation in 1853, not counting the new work, 1,500 miles, opened in 1854, by full 25 ₱ cent. On many of the trunk lines, the increase has been from 35 to 50 ₱ cent. Some of the unfinished projects have been abandoned, wholly or partially so, and the work on others much reduced, because of the change of times, but there is still a fair degree of activity in a number of the prominent, unopened lines in the West, in advanced progress, and the calculation is not an unreasonable one that at least 1,000 miles will be made available to traffic in the course of 1855.

The movement of Gold in the United States in 1854, varied but slightly in the income from California, from 1852 and 1853, but very essentially in the actual accumulation, after deducting the export to Foreign States. The income, which in previous years, we were able to know with some precision by the deposits of Gold Dust at the principal Mint in Philadelphia, can only be estimated in 1854 by the general sum of the semi-monthly, (and of late weekly) arrivals at this port from California. The establishment of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, and the Assay Office in this City, together with the larger use in the export trade of prepared bars and ingots, have wrought an entire change in the movement. We conform our tables accordingly:

MONTHLY GOLD INCOME FROM CALIFORNIA.

	1854. As Manifested At San Francisco.	1853. As Deposited At Philadelphia.	1852. As Deposited At Philadelphia.
January	$1,729,000	$4,962,000	$4,182,000
February	3,837,000	3,549,000	3,010,000
March	3,365,000	7,534,000	3,892,000
April	4,519,000	4,766,000	3,091,000
May	4,457,000	4,366,000	4,386,000
June	4,931,000	4,544,000	6,689,000
July	4,035,000	3,491,000	4,200,000
August	4,315,000	4,512,000	2,675,000
September	4,235,000	3,025,000	4,554,000
October	4,502,000	4,452,000	4,140,090
November	4,500,000*	3,630,000	7,230,000
December	4,500,000*	4,445,000	3,336,000
Total	$48,065,000	$53,226,000	$51,045,000
By pass's	4,806,000*		
	$52,871,000		

*Estimated.

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854	vs. 1853.
January	$1,846,000	$748,000
February	580,000	1,121,000
March	1,466,000	502,000
April	3,475,000	767,000
May	3,651,000	2,162,000
June	5,166,000	3,326,000
July	2,922,000	3,901,000
August	4,848,000	1,149,000
September	6,547,000	1,244,000
October	3,329,000	4,758,000
November	3,538,000	3,886,000
December	Nil.	3,113,000
Total	$37,100,000	$25,115,000

On reference to our last annual review, we find that of the sum remitted in 1853, about $2,500,000 belonged properly to the receipts of the previous year, the last arrival here in December, '52, being [illegible] to Philadelphia, when the tables were made up. On the other hand $2,600,000 Gold Bars were received here in the closing months of 1853, and not minted at all. Including other points than New-York and Philadelphia, the comparative general movement is as follows:

INCOME.	1854.	1853.
Mint at Philadelphia		$53,276,000
Bars, not Minted		2,600,000
Manifested, California	$48,065,000	
By passengers	4,806,000	
Foreign Coin, New-York	2,000,000	2,500,000
Branch Mints	3,000,000	2,234,000
Foreign Coin, other ports	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	$59,871,000	$63,669,000
Decreased income	4,798,000	
Total	$63,669,000	
EXPORT.	1854.	1853.
From New-York	$37,100,000	$25,115,000
From Boston	8,000,000	5,700,000
Total	$45,100,000	$30,815,000
Increased Export		14,285,000
Total outward movement		$45,100,000
Inward, as above		56,871,000
Retained in country, 1854		$11,771,000
Retained in 1853		31,830,000
Retained in 1852		20,430,000

The Import and Export trade of the United States, as made up at the Treasury Department, for the financial year ending 30th June last, presented the following balance, exclusive of Specie:

Total Imports	$304,562,000
Less, Reexported	24,850,000
Making consumption Foreign Goods	$279,712,000
Domestic Produce exported	219,390,000
Difference, July 1, 1854	$60,322,000
Difference, July 1, 1853	60,812,000

The comparative movement of the two Treasury years shows an increase in all departments, viz.:

	July 1, 1854.	July 1, 1853.
Total Import	$304,562,000	$263,978,000
Reëxportation	24,850,000	17,475,000
Consumption	$279,712,000	$246,503,000
Paid with Produce	219,390,000	189,690,000
Difference	$60,322,000	$60,812,000
Paid in Specie	41,422,000	27,486,000
Balance	$18,900,000	$33,326,000

For the calendar year, at the Port of New-York, the following is the result,—the figures for December being taken from the weekly unofficial statements published in the course of the month. The Custom-House report for the month, which will appear in a few days, will somewhat vary both the Import and Export table. Of the decline in the Imports for the calendar year, say $12,693,000, nearly the whole amount, or $10,111,000, has fallen off since the 1st of July, when the new Treasury year commenced.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854	vs. 1853.
January	$10,318,000	$13,403,000
February	10,816,000	17,358,000
March	16,112,000	19,166,000
April	16,573,000	14,326,000
May	17,015,000	14,392,000
June	13,529,000	17,346,000
July	20,034,000	20,078,000
August	22,619,000	19,682,000
September	14,103,000	16,997,000
October	10,949,000	11,926,000
November	8,583,000	12,490,000
December, 26 days	7,462,000	12,967,000
Total	$177,323,000	$190,016,000
DISTRIBUTED.		
Dry Goods	$84,268,000	$93,704,000
General Merchandise	93,055,000	96,308,000
Total	$177,323,000	$190,016,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854.	vs. 1853.
January	$5,503,000	$2,295,000
February	5,401,000	3,225,000
March	5,563,000	4,705,000
April	4,679,000	4,324,000
May	5,524,000	4,166,000
June	4,995,000	5,067,000
July	3,768,000	4,683,000
August	4,487,000	4,840,000
September	3,772,000	5,579,000
October	4,672,000	5,459,000
November	4,680,000	7,459,000
December, 26 days	3,946,000	6,676,000
Total	$56,571,000	$55,396,000

The comparative Bank movement in this City for the calendar year, exhibits the following prominent figures:

	Dec. 31, 1853.	Dec. 30, 1854.
Capital	$46,742,000	$47,503,000
Specie	10,[illegible]	12,076,000
Loans	90,116,000	81,653,000
Circulation	8,[illegible]	7,675,000
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]

The course of the Stock Exchange during the year is strikingly illustrated by the following comparative table:

	Dec. 31, 1853.	Lowest Intermediate.	Dec. 30, 1854.
Erie Shares	79½	30	30½
New-York Central	113½	70	80¾
Erie Sevens, '71	98	80	79
New-York Central Sixes	92	80	83½
Virginia State Sixes	100	94½	96
Hudson Shares	67	30	34
Pennsylvania Coal	110¾	85	90
Panama Bonds	90	84	90
Harlem Shares	55½	24½	30
Illinois Central Bonds	70½	63½	65½
Illinois Central Shares	119	90	97

The Stock Exchange, which experienced a decided upward turn on Thursday and Friday, closed the year with considerable firmness, though early in the day on Saturday there was a falling off of 1@1½ ₱ cent. from the extreme rates of the day before. The lowest sales of Erie were at 29½; the closing 29¾@⅞; Reading, lowest 71, closing 72; Nicaragua Transit unusually depressed in the forenoon and sold down to 13½, closed 14½ cash, and 15 buyer 30 days. This is only about half the market worth of the Stock at the close of 1853, when the sales were at 28 ₱ cent. Virginia State Sixes went as high as 97 ₱ cent., and closed at 96. Erie Incomes, par; Illinois Central Bonds, 65½. There was a fair amount of business done through the day, and the spirit with which the Brokers welcome the new year, is very different from what it promised to be only a brief month ago. The Board, as usual, adjourned over the holiday.

The Weekly Bank Averages are advertised this morning, being a day in advance of the regular publication by reason of the holiday. The aggregate figures, as compared with the statement of the previous week, present a generally improved movement, so far as it may be supposed to influence the Money Market. There is

An increase of Loans of	$792,040
Increase of Specie	580,267
Increase of Circulation	151,213
Apparent increase of Deposits	2,669,993

The daily Clearances at the Clearing House during the week averaged $17,425,000, against $14,054,000 the week previous, which accounts, in some measure, for the wide fluctuation in the line of Deposits. The following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Loans	$80,860,591	$81,653,637
Specie	11,496,880	12,076,147
Circulation	6,924,667	7,675,880
Deposits	59,958,087	62,628,080
In Sub-Treasury	2,390,479	2,382,160

The Import of Foreign Goods during the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounting to $2,372,000 against $3,352,000, the corresponding and closing week of last year. The Export of Domestic Produce amounted to $1,417,000 against $1,734,000 the same week in 1853.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool Dec. 16, regular dates, and to Monday morning, Dec. 18, (the *A.* having returned for repair of machinery,) arrived last evening. Her market and money accounts are to the effect that Cotton is lower by ⅛@¼d., with a somewhat eager desire on the part of holders to press sales, and Grain and Flour dearer by 4d. on Wheat and 1s. on Flour, with a firm market at the close. In the Manufacturing districts trade is reported with an improved feeling at Manchester, and at other points in a satisfactory condition, except for Iron, which is somewhat unsettled. The Discount market in London was unaltered. The Funds had fluctuated. Consols closed 91¾@92 ex-dividend, equal to 93¾@93¼, by the previous steamer. They had sold as high as 92½ ex-dividend, and as low as 91½; the sudden changes growing out of the construction put upon the speech of Lord John Russell, from the Ministerial benches in the House of Commons, about the Austrian treaty. The Bank of England had again increased its Specie, by $775,000. The reserve is now $70,[illegible]5,000. The monthly return of the Bank of France is less favorable by [illegible] francs, at the currency of 5 francs 20 centimes to the dollar. The French Funds closed weaker than by the previous report. The London Circular of Bell & Sons, December 15, reports a demand for Virginia State Stock, 88@90 for Sterling Fives, and 83@85 for Sixes. Not much doing in Railroad Bonds.

Two of the oldest Banks in the State closed their accounts yesterday for a reorganization under the General Law—the Bank of Albany, chartered in 1792, and the Mechanics' Bank of this City, chartered in 1810. During the sixty years' business of the former, the Bank of Albany has had but four Presidents, all Knickerbockers, and as many Cashiers. The present head was elected in 1840, and the Cashier in 1849.

We direct attention to the advertised opening of the Great Illinois Central Road from Chicago, through to Cairo—an important event in the progress of a line of work that has interested a large circle of Bond buyers in the market.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 30.

Names of Banks.	Av's am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av's am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av's am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Asso.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTALS.

Loans	$81,653,637	Circulation	$7,675,880
Specie	12,076,147	Deposits	62,628,080

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Cotton market for the past week has been moderately active. Prices are without change. The stock is very light for the season. In Wool, the sales have been small, amounting to only 20,000 lbs., it being the closing week of the year. Printing Cloths—The sales for the week foot up about 4,000 pieces at unchanged prices.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Southerner*, for *Charleston*—Miss Converse, [illegible]

In steamship *Augusta*, for *Savannah*—[illegible]

In steamship *Roanoke*, for *Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond*—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Atlantic*, from *Liverpool*—[illegible]

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 7 25 | Sun sets 4 43 | Moon sets [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 45 | Gov. Island 7 35 | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, Dec. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

[illegible]

Propeller M. Sandford, Sandford, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Sloops Pointer, Fowler, Providence, master; Victory, Stedman, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Brig Mary A. Forrest, (of Belfast, Me.) Lindsay, Montevideo 70 ds., with hides, &c., to master.
Schr. Martha, Reeve, Kingston, Jam., via Savannah 6 ds., to Everett & Brown.
Schr. Garland, (Br.,) Keeney, Halifax 27 ds., with fish to Wheelwright & Co.
Schr. Mary Hart, Ayres, Gloucester 3 ds., fish to master.
Schr. Mary Price, Hall, New-Haven.
WIND—During the day, N. W.

Arrived...SUNDAY, Dec. 31.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. [illegible]

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

Brig Nebraska, (Br.,) Marston, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.
Brig Helen Stuart, (Br.,) Harley, Grand Turk, T. I., 20 ds., with ballast to Roome & Dinwiddie. Experienced heavy weather.
Schr. Willard P. Phillips, Smith, Boston, with mdse. to master.
Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.
Schr. Council, Howes, Provincetown, with fish.
[illegible]
Propeller Delaware, Clark, Philadelphia, with mdse.
WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Augusta, Savannah; Southerner, Charleston; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c.; ships Emerald Isle, Liverpool; Caroline Tucker, do.; bark Norumbega, Galveston.
Sld. on Sunday—ship Ontario, Wood, Liverpool.

Memoranda.

The schr. G. Russell, ashore at Hell-Gate, is entirely under water. [illegible]
The ship Empire State, arr. 30th, from Liverpool, had 290 passengers—had 2 deaths and 3 births on the passage; consigned to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.
The Br. brig Nebraska, reported below as from Dublin, is from Windsor, N. S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Arr. ship Minstrel, Potter, Batavia Sept. 18, passed Anjier 20, put into Cape Town Oct. 24, with the captain sick and sld. again Nov. 7; put into St. Helena Nov. 18, and sld. the 19th. [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Oct. 22, brig Delphia, for Rio Janeiro next day.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in this City on the first day of January, 1855, on the following Bonds, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 2d instant, at the office of the undersigned on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:
THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR BANKING PURPOSES issued in 1834, being the $390,000 Loan, 5 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, VA., issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, KY., issued to the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.
THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.
THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.
THE BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.
THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Penn., Special loan of $75,000, 6 per cents.
THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Penn., issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.
ROSS COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
ATHENS COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.
CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.
THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.
THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.
FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.

NORTH RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, have declared a dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854. A. P. HAYS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854. F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, which will be paid on Monday, the 8th day of January ensuing. By order.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.

PEOPLE'S BANK—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 138 Broadway, corner of John-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the six months, terminating on the 31st inst., of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 10th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board.
DANIEL F. H. [illegible], Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after [illegible] day of January next.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 56 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable 15th January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY, 2d January next.
Dec. 29, 1854. E. F. VAIL, Cashier.

[illegible]

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest due in this City on the 1st of January, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, on and after the 2d proximo:
THE MILWAUKIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. BONDS, 8 per cents.
THE MILWAUKIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. BONDS, 10 per cents.
THE MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS, issued to the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Co., 10 per cents.
THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. BONDS, First Mortgage, 7 per cents.
THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. BONDS, Second Mortgage, 7 per cents.
THE MUSKINGUM COUNTY BONDS, issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Co., 7 per cents.
THE LICKING COUNTY BONDS, issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Company, 7 per cents.
THE CITY OF ZANESVILLE BONDS, issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Co., 7 per cents.
THE CITY OF ZANESVILLE BONDS, issued for school purposes, 7 per cents.
THE CITY OF ZANESVILLE BONDS, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Co., 7 per cents.
THE FAYETTE COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Co., 7 per cents.
ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854. No. 29 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 19 William-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1854.—[illegible]
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—[illegible]
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—[illegible]
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—[illegible]
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
WILLIAM H. MEWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of [illegible]
FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD, PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26, 1854.
NOTICE.—The interest on the BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG [illegible] at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. [illegible]
WILLIAM A. HILL, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—[illegible]
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HASKIN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 26, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—[illegible]
E. T. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The President and Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. [illegible]
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of January, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
HENRY S. MAYO,
Treasurer Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company.
Dated TROY, O., Dec. 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st January, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
THOS. H. SHARPE,
Treasurer Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Co.
Dated INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of January, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds (Special Mortgage) of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
JAS. H. GODMAN,
President Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company.
Dated MARION, O., Dec. 28, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.
SEVENTH WARD BANK—FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. for the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January next.
By order of the Board.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on or after Tuesday the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until that day. By order of the Board.—New-York, Dec. 27, 1854.
[illegible], Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 5 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
B. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MARKET BANK.—The President and Directors of the Market Bank of the City of New-York have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on the 10th day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.
By order. E. M. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 71 Beaver-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1854.
INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons.
THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.
A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared payable to Stockholders on the 10th January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th instant till the day of payment.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.
A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. (4) on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, the [illegible] January next.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

THE JANUARY DIVIDEND.—On the Old Fund Stock of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 51 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January, 1855.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on the 8th inst. DORAS L. STONE, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.